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HEAVIEST FIGHTING AROUND RESERVOIR AND NEAR RACE COURSE; CITY IN FLAMES

DIET IS ADJOURNED; TO BE RECONVENED ON SINGAPORE FALL

Formal Closing Ceremony Will Be Held March 25; House Has Plenary Session

84 BILLS ARE APPROVED

Remarkable Efficiency Shown In Examining and Passing New Legislations

The 79th Imperial Diet completed its business today and adjourned until March 25 when the session will be formally closed. Since the House of Peers finished its business on Friday, no session was held today with the exception of the petition committee which met at 10 a.m.

The House of Representatives held its plenary session at 1 p.m. today and a motion to express thanks to the crews of military transports and civilian employes of the Army and Navy was submitted.

Naotake Tsuzaki, member of the Gi-in Domei, explained the motion which was unanimously approved. Communications Minister Vice-Admiral Ken Terashima thanked the House for the expression of appreciation for the service and sacrifices made by the crews of ships in military service.

The account settlement for the fiscal year of 1940-41 was then reported upon by the chairman of the committee examining it. This was also unanimously passed by the House. Thus, finishing the entire business entructed to it, the House adjourned.

Approved 84 Bills

The House of Peers and the House of Representatives have shown remarkable efficiency in examining and approving 84 bills, special war expenditure bills, and general budget bills for the fiscal year of 1942-43. All these important bills were examined and passed in 23 days, since the session was reopened on January 21.

Particularly was it notable that at the session, Premier General Hideki Tojo made a clear declaration of the aim of the Empire in establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and at the same time, the Government's policies regarding the development of natural resources in the southern areas and also the construction of Greater East Asia have been further clarified by statements made by the Premier and other Government representatives.

When the news of the fall of Singapore is announced, the House of Peers and the House of Representatives will hold their respective plenary sessions to hear the report of the war development from the War and Navy Ministers and to pass a motion for expressing thanks to the Army and Navy for the occupation of Singapore.

Closing March 25

As anything might develop under the present war condition, members of both Houses will be in readiness during the adjournment of the session to attend their respective sessions that may be instantly called in such an event. Otherwise, there will be no meeting of the Diet till March 25 when the ceremony of closing the 79th Imperial Diet will be held.

With the conclusion of the session, the members of the House of Representatives will commence their election campaign as the general election will be held on April 30. The present members of the Lower House had their term extended by one year because of the wartime condition. Because of the changed international and domestic condition, the result of the coming general election is expected to be of much interest.

BRITISH PILOT CAPTURED

Famous 25-Year-Old Commander Tuck Shot Down by Nazis

Transocean

BERLIN, February 3.—One of the most prominent British pursuit pilots, Wing Commander Robert Roland Stanford Tuck, was shot down recently, while attempting to attack objectives along the coast of German occupied territory in the west, it was announced by competent German military quarters last night.

The 25-year-old airman was forced to make an emergency landing and was unhurt when taken prisoner.

Second Dunkirk Staged In Singapore Debacle, Says U.S. Announcer

Asahi Service

BUENOS AIRES, February 12.—Cecil Brown of the Columbia Broadcasting Corporation in reporting from Sydney of the Singapore debacle declared, "It is absolutely impossible for the British and American joint forces to prevent the advance of the Japanese troops. Britain censored news and kept the people of Singapore ignorant of the grave situation and the weakness of the defense facilities of the fortress. The Pacific situation has now become hopeless. American pilots are asking for the reinforcement of air forces. British official announcements are picturing their forces bravely defending the territory but actually, they are retreating. It seems like another Dunkirk is being enacted here. That the British Government is concealing actual facts by censoring news is recognized by all newspaper correspondents."

U.S. NAVY UNABLE TO DEFEND OCEANS

Writer States Naval Leaders Concerned Over Losses in Pacific and Atlantic

Transocean

BERLIN, January 31.—How the United States Navy's defeat at Pearl Harbor has been an effective blow to the problem of protecting U.S. shipping in both the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, is commented on in a recent article appearing in the Hamburger Fremdenblatt. Dr. Adolf Halfeld, the author writes:

The remarkable successes scored by German submarines against enemy merchant shipping off the coast of North America have even increased the worries of United States naval leaders. They furnish further proof that all fronts in this war must be considered as linked up with each other.

No Longer Big Chief

Far from playing the big chief in the Pacific Ocean, the United States navy has also to turn its attention to the protection of its Atlantic waters. Its task is, as Churchill said, to supervise the shipping lanes between the United States, Australia and New Zealand. In view of such widespread fields of activity, it weighs twice as heavily that its power on the first day of the war in the Pacific was decisively decimated. From a world strategical viewpoint, one may almost speak of a nullification of its operation possibilities.

More than once in the past have naval battles made world history. Also, the United States defeat of Pearl Harbor must be described as a decisive battle, inasmuch as it will be tremendously difficult for the Anglo-Saxons to reconquer the territories which had to be ceded to the Japanese owing to the revolution in naval domination in the Pacific space.

It will therefore be readily understood that the day of Hawaii has deeply shaken the morale of the Americans, namely the war-morale of a people, of which it may be said that sound justification that until the very last moment it declined and opposed the militant policy of its President. How could the debacle of Pearl Harbor ever happen? Even today, seven weeks after the historic event, the entire country is asking this question.

Accused of Negligence

Not only in order to open a valve to the depression of the American masses, but also in order to exonerate himself as an old navy man, Roosevelt finally decided to submit the question of responsibility for Pearl Harbor to an independent investigation committee with a judge in the chair. Its judgment turned out to be devastating as far as conditions in the United States armed forces are concerned. The naval commander-in-chief of Hawaii, Admiral Kimmel, and the commander of the land forces stationed there, Lieutenant-General Short, were accused of "neglect of duty and lack of interest and feeling of responsibility for the tasks entrusted to them." Kimmel and Short are now to be court-martialed.

The non-American world, however, has gained the impression that they are personally sacrificed in order to shield the system of prehistoric war conduct in the States. The U.S. Navy has no modern fighting experience. All laurels gained by the United States were always obtained in battles against far inferior opponents, or like in 1918, against completely exhausted countries. The only naval war of the United States was the assault on the far weaker Spanish fleet in 1898 in Manila Bay.

FLEEING DUTCHMEN COMMIT ATROCITIES ON BORNEO NATIVES

Commander Flees to Java After Setting Homes of Civilians In Balik Papan Ablaze

SCORCHED-EARTH TACTICS

Many Inhabitants Interned and Others Machine-Gunned as They Search for Food

To the 15,000 native inhabitants on the island of Borneo, January 25, 1942, was the day when the Imperial Forces arrived there on "a white horse"—in their words—to rescue them from Dutch tyranny, reports a vernacular correspondent from Balik Papen in giving a description of the landing of the Imperial Forces and the acts of atrocity committed by the fleeing Dutch soldiers.

The correspondent, in the capacity of a member of the Navy's propaganda corps, flew to Balik Papan soon after the Japanese landed. His description follows:

Sadly Disillusioned

"Balik Papan, seen from the plane, was as beautiful as a town in fairyland. As soon as I alighted from the plane, however, I had to face the actualities of warfare. In place of the fragrant breeze of the tropical land I expected, a horrible smell greeted my nose—a nasty odor spread from the dwelling houses of native inhabitants set on fire by the fleeing Dutch soldiers.

"But not a single house which belonged to the Dutch was found destroyed by fire. The Dutch troop's atrocity was directed to the native inhabitants alone. The day of the Japanese landing was the day when God sent a savior on a "white horse" according to the natives.

Oil Refineries Burned

"Out of fear of the Japanese surprise attacks the Dutch set fire to the B.P.M. company oil refineries on January 20. As a result, all the important equipment for oil refining was reduced to ashes at the hands of the Dutch troops numbering 1,500.

"On January 24 the Japanese Forces effected the surprise landing and the confusion of the Dutch troops ensued. The Japanese landed like a hurricane at a certain point near the Balik Papan airfield. After 10 hours' fierce fighting the Dutch finally surrendered and Balik Papan was completely taken by the Japanese at 2 a.m. the following day.

Commander Flees

"Before the Japanese landing on January 24 the Dutch commander and his staff fled to Java. It was at this time that the commander issued the scorched land order and burnt down all the dwelling houses of the inhabitants except the Dutch. All the inhabitants were interned at a certain point and during their absence the cruel Dutch soldiers set fire to the houses.

"The Dutch soldiers' cruelty was boundless. Dead bodies of native inhabitants were found scattered here and there. The Dutch machine-gunned the natives mercilessly when they returned home for food. The cruel Dutch troops did not hesitate to kill even children.

"On the following day of my landing on Balik Papan I was surprised to find an inhabitant running to me with a gun in his hand. The inhabitant shouted: 'My brothers were killed by the mad Dutch. The Japanese are our saviors sent by God. Please kill the Dutch with this gun. The sentiment that the Japanese are God-sent troops to rescue them seems to be common among the native inhabitants."

U.S. Says Events Obscure

Domei

SAIGON, February 13.—The San Francisco radio intercepted here reported events were obscure on the Netherlands East Indies front while stating that no further reports have been received from Dutch positions in the East Indies archipelago.

Memorial Coins Issued

Transocean

BUCHAREST, February 4.—The Rumanian Mint has issued memorial coins for the soldiers, who fought shoulder to shoulder with the Germans for the subjugation of Bolshevism.

New Style for Men

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, February 1.—The Government in Washington is reported to be studying proposed new styles for men's clothing, whereby cuffs, pockets and vests are eliminated to save wool.

Willkie Assails Knox for 'Present Mess'; Dissension Mounts Among U.S. Leaders

Domei

LISBON, February 13.—Reflecting the growing dissension in the United States on account of striking Japanese military achievements and Japan's unassailable position in East Asia, Mr. Wendell Willkie, unsuccessful Republican presidential candidate in the 1940 elections, sharply criticized Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, for interference in United States foreign policies, according to a New York dispatch received here today.

Mr. Willkie blasted Colonel Knox for "the present mess in which the United States is fighting everywhere." Mr. Willkie asserted Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, is no longer "completely entrusted with full authority in handling the enunciation of the government's foreign policy."

"In his place Colonel Knox came forward as a ready volunteer . . . Colonel Knox has made known to other nations that we are fighting Chancellor Hitler first, which meant that we could not be so concerned about affairs in East Asia. Such gratuitous comment could not be expected to serve our best interests or encourage our allies who are battling Japan," Mr. Willkie asserted.

"It is to be hoped," Mr. Willkie continued, "Colonel Knox hereafter confines his attention to the fighting and leaves statements of policy regarding other nations to our Secretary of State."

DOLLAR DETHRONED BY MILITARY NOTES

Malaya Adopts Japanese Army Scrips as Formal Currency Instead of Straits Money

Japanese military notes are welcomed eagerly by the people of Malaya and at present, there is no danger of inflation as the circulation of the British Straits dollar is rapidly falling, says a Nichi Nichi correspondent from Malaya.

With the advance of the Japanese Forces into British Malaya, the military authorities adopted Japanese military notes in place of dollars as the formal currency to be used there. At present, there are seven kinds of Japanese military notes used in Malaya; namely, $10, $5, $1, 50 cents, 10 cents, five cents and one cent. They are being circulated together with the former British Straits dollar.

As Japanese notes are eagerly used by the inhabitants, the circulation of the Straits dollar has rapidly decreased as the natives realize the defeat of the British forces.

Just before the outbreak of the war, the total circulation of the Straits dollar was estimated at $200,000,000, of which $50,000,000 was deposited in banks and $150,000,000 in general circulation. But with the declaration of war, British, and big Chinese and Indian merchants in the peninsula withdrew to Singapore and also telegraphically transferred their money to London and Calcutta. Thus, it is estimated that the Straits dollar now in circulation in Malaya and Singapore is about $60,000,000 to $70,000,000. It would never reach $100,000,000 at the most, according to the opinion of experts.

Consequently, a deflation tendency is now seen. As there are considerable stocks of goods, the added circulation of military notes will not cause any rise in prices. Japanese military authorities are following a policy of obtaining the needs of troops in the occupied areas, and military notes are issued for purchasing provisions and fodders and for paying soldiers' salaries. In view of the fact that the issuance of notes is

(Continued on Page 2)

YANKS SAID HEADED TO HELP AUSTRALIA

Doughboys to Go 'Over There' To Answer Repeated Cries For Succor

In the last World War, "over there" for the American doughboys meant France. But this time it will be Australia. According to a Transocean dispatch featuring an article titled "The Yanks Are Coming" of Der Angriff in Berlin, the Yanks will be sent to the country down under to try to rescue the Australians from the menace of the furious Japanese drives.

According to dispatches from Washington, American troops have been, or will be, dispatched to Australia to assist in the defense of the Dominion. Considering how lavishly the British Government has been making use of Australian troops to fight England's war, it is no wonder that the Australians need reinforcements of some sort.

Churchill Dupes Roosevelt

And, of course, it is too much to expect that England will send British soldiers out to the firing lines, so apparently Comrade Churchill ordered President Roosevelt to send a few divisions of American troops to Australia to stand by for the expected Japanese assault. That order has been promptly carried out by loyal Franklin Roosevelt, the King's most faithful subject. Englishmen—all five million of them under arms in the British Isles—will continue to remain safely at home, while the duped do the fighting.

Someday the British are going to wake up to the futility of trying to win a war like the present one with 1914 tactics. They will realize someday that if they really want to achieve a victory, they will have to fight for it themselves. But it will be too late by then; because the war will already have been lost.

However, England goes merrily on her way to defeat. Use up the Australians, the New Zealanders, the South Africans and the Canadians . . . but keep the Englishmen safe at home.

(Continued on Page 2)

Thrilling Dog-Fight Staged Over Sourabaya In Battle With Anglo-U.S.-Dutch Aircraft

"The sky above Sourabaya was a clear azure, without a speck of cloud in it. To the right fore-front of us, three Curtiss-Wright fighters were flying in formation, evidently scouting out the strength of the enemy planes. Our plane zoomed upward in a steep climb, banking round to their right and sweeping them with a hail of machine-gun bullets. Two of the planes nose-dived, trying to escape from our fire. The third plane seemed to snap in two. Its wings and body separated and the different pieces dropped earthward."

Thus, reports a member of the Imperial Navy Press Bureau to the Chugai Shimbun on February 13. The graphic report continues:

Anglo-U.S. Dutch Planes

"Around us a furious battle was raging. The sky was thick with fast maneuvering planes. Curtiss-Wrights P40's, P36's, Buffalos, it was like an exhibition of American, British and Dutch planes.

"They were all painted a dark blue, and looked like black scavenger crows as they wheeled, dived, or zoomed upward in the air. Our plane picked them out one by one, and dropped them one by one.

"One of the enemy planes rushed at our plane. Our pilot adroitly slipped the rush, maneuvered his plane behind the other and swept it with deadly fire. The plane burst into flames and fell.

"From both sides of the Straits of Madura, enemy anti-aircraft guns punctured the air with their deadly missiles. The wings of our plane trembled with the force of the explosions and the shrapnel bursts showered down on us.

"In the harbor below us, we saw an enemy cruiser. A long sinister shape glided into the harbor. It was an enemy flying-boat, and it was just about to take off. Our plane dived toward it. The bombs found their mark and the flying-boat sank beneath the water.

"We next attacked three flying-boats off the coast of Madura and our machine-gun fire destroyed them in flames. A flying-boat appeared above us but another Japanese plane attacked it and sent it down in flames. We could see the occupants fighting one another in their efforts to escape.

Destroys 14 Planes

"There were 14 flying-boats in the Sourabaya Airfield. We destroyed them one after the other.

"The fight seemed to be over and we made our way back to our base. There were two fighter-planes there but they looked rather queer to us. As we approached nearer, they turned out to be enemy fighters. When they saw us, they turned round their noses and fled northward. We pursued them but before a shot could be fired, the enemy planes fled in utter confusion."

"The fight in the air had lasted only one hour. Not a single enemy plane remained. Everywhere we looked, we saw the sun glinting on the Rising Sun insignia painted on the wings of the Japanese planes."

RED CROSS ABUSED AGAINST JAPANESE IN SINGAPORE SIEGE

Hospital Used as Look-Out by Britishers in Firing Upon Imperial Troops

ENEMY HIDES IN TOWER

Troops Coming Out of Jungles Fired Upon With Mysterious Accuracy by Foes

Another flagrant violation of international law as well as the canons of human decency was committed by the British East Asia Army in Singapore in counter-attacking the Japanese Landing Forces—this time under the Red Cross flag, a correspondent from Singapore reported on Friday.

At a point southwest of the Bukit Timah town where three roads meet and lead into the city of Singapore, every Japanese Unit was subjected, without exception to the accurate cannonading from the enemy's artillery positions as soon as the unit came out of the jungle.

It was a mystery to the Japanese how the enemy was able to learn the position of the Japanese so accurately as to enable the British to concentrate their fire with such accuracy upon the passing Japanese Troops. Where was their lookout?

It was found that the enemy had hoisted the Red Cross flag over the building in the middle of the race course which was occupied by the Japanese on Wednesday after the hand-to-hand fighting. The Japanese Forces, out of respect to the Red Cross flag, did not fire a single shot at the building.

Taking advantage of this Japanese magnanimity, the enemy hid in the tower of the building and communicated by telephone with the fortresses scattered all over the island and as a result the Japanese were subjected to bombardment by 25 centimeter guns from the enemy fortifications.

Thus, the enemy under the disguise of a hospital, spotted the Japanese and subjected them to concentrated fire from their fortresses. All over the island for the past 10 years such armaments have been built.

March on Singapore

"The ground was dry and dusty under the blazing tropic sun, and the heavy, hob-nailed boots of the soldiers kicked up clouds of dust as the Japanese Army sped on toward the city of Singapore. This was the fourth day after the troops had landed on the island, and we newsmen were following in the wake of the Army." Thus reports an Asahi correspondent on February 13, giving a graphic account of the march on Singapore.

"Tired as we were, we grimly hung on at the rear of the advancing troops," continues the report, "At 12:50 p.m. we arrived at the cross-roads outside the village of Bukit Timah. All at once there was a terrific detonation, and a shell whistled above our heads, crashing into a coconut tree a few meters behind us.

Keep Heads Down

"We dived on the ground and hugged the earth. 'Keep your heads down,' warned a soldier near us. We could not move. All around us enemy shells exploded, and a hail of deadly missiles literally showered down on us. The enemy had evidently fixed their sights beforehand, and we could not move an inch under the deadly barrage from their 25 mm. guns. In desperation we dashed into the ditch alongside the road, but it was too shallow to hide us completely.

The enemy evidently could see us clearly, for their bullets came dangerously near. We could feel their hot kiss of death as they grazed our scalps. Some of the bullets thudded into the ground not an inch from our noses as we lay on the ground. Shells exploded a few feet from us, and the force of the detonations shook our bodies. Our uniforms became spattered with brown earth, and the dust entered our mouths and nostrils.

"Rat-tat-tat-tat! Rat-tat-tat-tat-tat! Wee-ep! Wee-ep!

Dash Out of Ditch

"Bullets and shells rained down on us. It was death to remain where we were. We dashed out of the ditch, and ran like mad men. We saw some earthern pipes by the road-side. We dived into these.

"In the confined space our heart-beats thudded in our ears. Cold sweat poured down our foreheads. Even here we were not absolutely safe. A shell burst near by, and one of my

(Continued on Page 2)

Australian War Chief Sets Up Martial Law In Papua, New Guinea

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 13.—Revealing grave concern over the increasing menace to Australia as the result of rapid Japanese military successes in the Malayan campaign, martial law has been declared in Papua, the southwestern section of British New Guinea, by virtue of an urgent decree granting Francis Ford, the Australian War Minister, power to declare martial law in any region in Australia, according to a Canberra report received here today.

RETENTION OF INDIA WORRIES CHURCHILL

Chiang Is Mouthpiece of Prime Minister to Stir Trouble There Against Japan

To Britain now losing all its footholds of exploitation in East Asia, the retention of India under its control is reported to be one of its chief concerns at this critical time of its history. The activity of Chiang Kai-shek in India is regarded as dictated by British Prime Minister Winston Churchill to win the Indian support to the British cause through the Chungking regime leader. So declares a Stockholm dispatch received here this morning.

The Yomiuri correspondent in Stockholm, in this connection, gathering up the news available there, reported:

Sees Indian Leaders

The latest report from London says that Chiang Kai-shek is busy seeing many leading persons in India. He recently talked with Viceroy and Governor-General Marquis Linlithgow and Jawaharlal Nehru, leader of the Indian National Congress. Chiang will shortly see Gandhi and some other civilian leaders including the leader of the Indian Mohammedan League. The report further explains that the chief aim of Chiang's conversation with these men is to solicit their support for the building of a new route through which war supplies may be carried to Chungking.

Seeks New Routes

Chiang, the London report further says, is now thinking of establishing two new supply routes to displace the old disrupted one. One of the projected routes is to run from the west of Lashio to Bengal Bay and the other to connect straightway Chungking and Calcutta. As feared among well-informed quarters, however, the new routes, if realized, will not bring any practical benefit to Chungking beyond the fact that it will be some moral support to the Chiang regime.

It is apparent that Chiang's suggestion was originally given by Winston Churchill who is planning to cause India to rise up against Japan through the instrumentality of Chiang, the London report concludes.

British View Presented

A leading Swedish paper, in its dispatch from its London correspondent, disclosed the following as a certain British commentator's remark on the Chiang move:

"Confronted by an unprecedented critical time in British history, Winston Churchill now seems to have thrown aside his time-old principle of keeping India ever under the British yoke. However, he is shrewd enough not to pronounce his changed policy himself, but is using Chiang as his mouthpiece. Chiang, with his newly given mission, is now all out to fulfil it, because he is most afraid of being cut off from his Anglo-American support. In view of the British Prime Minister's new move being a seeming trick, Chiang's propaganda in India is nothing but a cheat of the Indian people."

To Invite Indian Leaders

Meanwhile, another report from Stockholm received by the Yomiuri alleges that the British Government notified the Indian Government of the former's intention to invite the Indian representatives to the home Government and to the strategic council for Pacific operations. This move, according to the report, is interpreted among interested quarters in continental Europe as the first British step to secure peace and order in India in the event of the complete fall of Singapore.

This new British gesture toward India, the same report claims, was made by the Churchill Administration as a desperate measure when the Administration is standing between two extremes in Parliament. One Parliamentary faction urges the prompt dispatch of many troops to defend India while the other holds that no part of the British sea and land forces can be allotted to India when the German offensive around the Mediterranean Sea is gradually mounting.

DIN OF GUNS ROCKS BURNING SINGAPORE, CITADEL OF MISERY

End of the World Comes to It As British, Like Cornered Rats, Writhe in Panic

ALL DISCIPLINE IS GONE

Roads Leading to City Strewn With Scarred Autos; 200 Deserters Taken Daily

Premier General Hideki Tojo's address, which he is to make upon the fall of Singapore, will be broadcast on a nation-wide as well as world-wide hook-up, it was learned today.

Domei

WITH THE JAPANESE ARMY ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF SINGAPORE, February 13.—Japanese columns, encircling British defenders in Singapore City, have advanced to positions southwest of the race course as well as along the battle line extending from Bukit Timah to the south coast, according to the latest reports.

It is said that Japanese Forces are raking British defense positions with artillery fire from the heights in central Singapore Island.

Offensive in Full Swing

Domei

WITH JAPANESE FORCES IN SINGAPORE, February 13.—Severe offensive operations have been in full swing between Japanese and British troops since this morning in the northern suburbs of Singapore City with Japanese tank-units penetrating into enemy camps at a point about three kilometers northwest of the city zone.

The British are concentrating shells on Japanese positions from the southern part of the city in an endeavor to check the Japanese advance.

Meanwhile, a number of civilians in Singapore are escaping from the city zone to Japanese positions in order to avoid Japanese bombing.

It is said that the streets of Singapore are crowded with wounded British soldiers who have been deserted uncared for, while many British soldiers are struggling among themselves to get foodstuffs.

Heavy Fighting Rages

Domei

SAIGON, February 13.—While imminent fall faces the island fortress, British Headquarters reported heaviest fighting is raging around the reservoir in the central part of the island and in the vicinity of the race course in the northwestern section of Singapore city, according to reports received here from Singapore.

Meanwhile, the British air force, greatly reduced in numbers, raided parts of the Malay Peninsula, the communique said.

City in Flames

Domei

VICHY, February 13.—The Exchange Telegraph reported a large part of Singapore City is in flames as furious fighting is raging in the city, according to a London report received here today.

Meanwhile, the Columbia Broadcasting System broadcast intercepted here declared Japanese Units are five miles from the center of the city.

Under the combined attack of the Imperial Land and Air Forces the whole of Singapore has fallen into a state of utter panic, the Asahi's correspondent reported yesterday.

The city has become a veritable "Hell city." Eighty per cent of the Singaporeans are Chinese, and they form the majority of the refugees who are continually pouring out of this Hades, the correspondent states. According to these refugees the British soldiers remaining in the city have become mad with panic, and no restrictions are placed on their plundering the homes of citizens. Those who do not obey the wishes of the soldiers are killed, and already many citizens have died needlessly. All the citizens are trying to escape from the city as soon as possible. Singapore is crumbling from within.

Havoc in the City

The bombings of the Imperial Air Forces have caused havoc in the city of Singapore. Fires have occurred, and the thick smoke from burning houses are darkening the skies. Houses flare up during the night, and the bright glare illuminates the surrounding areas with light as bright as day. Oil tanks burst with deafening

(Continued on Page 2)

DIN OF GUNS ROCKS BURNING SINGAPORE, CITADEL OF MISERY

(Continued From Page 1)

explosions, and the noise is enough to quake the earth. Conditions are such that many people wonder if the end of the world has not come.

The British troops are at bay, and fighting with the fury of cornered rats. Their guns thunder out continuously, making it suicidal to advance against them. But the Japanese Forces are hemming them in inch by inch in spite of the deadly barrage.

Enemy Panic Stricken

The main road leading out of Singapore is a broad asphalt highway about 20 meters wide, and this is strewn thickly with scorched and scarred tanks, automobiles and corpses. Under the fierce onslaughts of the Imperial Forces the enemy troops are panic stricken. Discipline and organization have gone, and the different troops retreat as they like, without maintaining contact with one another. Deserters are always coming to the Japanese side, and their number exceeds 200 every day.

Although the British troops are putting up a creditable show of resistance their defeat is inevitable. To save their needless death, and to rescue the 300,000 citizens of Singapore from becoming the victims of the war, Lieutenant-General Yamashita the supreme commander of the Japanese Forces, sent several notices to the Headquarters of the British East Asiatic forces, advising the enemy to surrender.

Citizen's Disregarded

The British not only ignored this generous act on the part of Lieutenant-General Yamashita, but also constructed artillery entrenchments on Fort Canning Hill and in Farrell Gardens, utterly disregarding the safety of the citizens of Singapore, who are left to shift for themselves. The British had kept in readiness 11 ships loaded with supplies so that they could escape from Singapore, leaving the hapless citizens to their fate, but these ships were sunk by the Japanese Forces. This last selfish act on the part of the British has aroused the ire of the Japanese to burning pitch, for it eclipses even the cowardly act of the British during the Malay campaign when they forced the native soldiery to the front whilst they remained in the background.

NUMEROUS AVALANCHES OCCUR IN SWITZERLAND

Persons Killed, Houses Destroyed, Train Derailed and Roads Blocked

Transocean

BERNE, February 2.—There are numerous reports of avalanches from all parts of Switzerland. North of Bekkenried on Lake Lucerne, a house was forced into a brook by an avalanche. Nothing is known so far of the fate of its six inhabitants.

The Axenstrasse was blocked in many places by falls of rocks. Between Oalber and Kalkofen a section of the road was destroyed by falling rocks and slid into the lake. Traffic is being maintained by means of an emergency bridge.

Between Sisikon and the Tellplatte two avalanches descended one on top of the other and completely covered up the road. Part of the descending snow blocked a road tunnel.

Outside of Brunnen the road was also blocked by an avalanche. A freight train was derailed near the Gotthardt Pass in the Reuss Valley by an avalanche. A few hours later another avalanche buried a house, killing nine persons.

Heavy avalanches are also reported from the Bisi valley in Canton Schwyz.

Red Cross Abused Against Japanese In Singapore Siege

(Continued From Page 1)

comrades slumped down with a groan.

"The soldiers were not idle. Even amidst that deadly fire the commanders remained calm and unperturbed. Under their quick, sharp orders, the soldiers moved swiftly and efficiently, each man carrying out his appointed task as though the whole affair was nothing but a maneuver on the parade ground.

"The firing lasted for one hour and 20 minutes, and during that time the enemy shot more than 300 shells at us. After the hellish ordeal was over, we newsmen shook one another's hands and wept. The soldiers patted us on our shoulders, saying, 'Cheer up, newshawks, you're still alive.'

"But we were not weeping because we had been shaken. We were weeping out of gratitude for having had the honor of accompanying the world's most gallant men in the glorious service of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Japan."

EGYPT PROHIBITS EXPORTS

List Includes Almost All Vital Products of Importance

Transocean

ANKARA, February 3.—A list of the products, which have been prohibited from export has just been issued by the Egyptian Government.

The list includes cotton seed oil, lubrication oil, artificial fertilizer, paper and cardboard, woolen yarn, coal of every kind, petroleum, petrol, lysol, metals, cotton material of all kinds, medical and pharmaceutical products, concrete and building materials, spare parts for machinery and motor cars, manganese, rubber products, foodstuffs of every description, clothing, raw and tanned hides (except sheep and goat skins) fruits and vegetables.

Storm Tracks Over Singapore Island

The black arrows show the direction of the whirlwind Japanese sweep over Singapore Island. Latest reports indicate that after penetrating into the city of Singapore from the west in a counter-clockwise enveloping movement, Japanese Forces are now encountering the stiffest resistance in the vicinity of the race-track and reservoirs to the north-west of the city.

The white arrow at the right of the map indicates the path of the Imperial Air Force units from their bases in the northeast to the harbor area where they are hampering the evacuation moves of the enemy.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Saturday, February 14

ASAHI—Chiang Kai-shek in Desperation
NICHI NICHI—New Military Success South of Equator
YOMIURI—Establishment of Construction Council
MIYAKO—Stage of Construction

Chiang Kai-shek in Desperation

ASAHI

It is undeniably obvious that Chungking's military strength has steadily been weakened and waning since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. With the last day of Singapore at hand now and the Japanese pressure in Burma being steadily tightened, Chungking has rapidly been driven to extreme distress.

Not only are they unable to render aid toward Chungking, but the United States and Britain, on the contrary, have been asking the former for its help for the defense of Burma.

With all supply routes toward Chungking cut off completely by the Imperial Forces, the exchange of materials and commodities between the interior of China and foreign countries has now become impossible.

Such an actuality has been accelerating the collapse of Chungking's war structure, which hitherto had solely depended on foreign assistance. As it is impossible for Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to reorganize his anti-Japanese resistance on an independent basis, Chungking's war policy must be said to have reached its final stage now.

Such strained circumstances confronting General Chiang have made Chungking reflect over its own defense problem under the prevailing situation.

In view of the severe setback the United States and Britain are suffering throughout the entire fronts in the War of Greater East Asia, Chungking must now be dubious about the guiding war principle of those two countries. She is apt to lose everything as the result of joint defense with those two countries.

To indicate this trend of self reflection on the part of the Chungking regime, Dr. Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, recently confessed that Chungking will be compelled to re-examine whether it is profitable to continue fighting against Japan or not.

Moreover, Chiang Ting-mo, who occupies an important post in Chungking's military council, recently assailed openly the American and British attitudes in a press interview.

In the name of its military council, the Chungking Government recently made an announcement to the effect that it refused a proposal of the British military authorities to detail Chungking's troops to Malaya. All these facts are nothing but manifestations of psychological uneasiness prevalent in Chungking.

In view of such tendencies in Chungking, the United States and Britain have desperately been trying to prevent Chungking's withdrawal from the so-called joint front and recently announced the extension of huge loans to the Chiang regime. It is, however, quite obvious that such aid accompanied by no actual results can never rescue Chungking from its collapse and make it collaborate positively with them.

Chiang Kai-shek, in his desperate last effort, on February 9 proceeded to India by air to confer with Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, former President of the Indian National Congress Party, and General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in East Asia.

Although the United States and Britain have been propagating as if Chiang's visit to India will strengthen further the Anglo-American-Chungking joint defense, cooperation between China and India against Japan is nothing but a laughing matter. The opening of a new supply route to Chungking via India is utterly impossible geographically.

New Military Success South Of Equator

NICHI NICHI

While the nerve of the entire world is concentrated on the last hour of the collapse of Singapore, the Imperial Forces have steadily been expanding operations in a vast area.

On February 9, they occupied Macassar, capital of the Celebes Island, and Gasmata, New Britain. In a fierce air raid on Batavia, capital of the Netherlands East Indies, on the same day, our Air Force either downed or destroyed on the ground 20 enemy planes.

On the following day, the Imperial Forces operating in Dutch Borneo captured Banjermasin, capital of the island colony, while the expeditionary forces in Burma, after successfully crossing the Salween River, completed the occupation of Martaban. Thus, with the capture of Macassar and Gasmata, our military operations are now being extended to the south of the equator.

As the result of our successful military operations, the Islands of Borneo and Celebes have virtually been brought under our control. Not only does it occupy a key strategic point of the Macassar Straits, but the City of Macassar is known as an industrial, commercial and communications center of the Netherlands East Indies.

Banjermasin is located opposite to Sourabaya across the Java Sea. Thus, the defense of the Netherlands East Indies is exposed completely before Japanese offensives both from the sea and air.

Menace to the Netherlands East Indies means direct threat to Australia. Since it virtually lost New Britain Island as the result of the Japanese occupation of Gasmata, the only route for American aid toward Australia is now intercepted. On the Burma front, too, the defense of Rangoon, its capital, will be next to impossible after losing the Salween River.

The war results gained on February 9 and 10 have far-reaching bearings on future developments of the military situation and their real significance will further be enhanced with the fall of Singapore, the fate of which is now hanging in the balance.

Establishment of Construction Council

YOMIURI

Earnest hope was often expressed at the current Diet session for the establishment of a central organ for the deliberation of various policies for southern administration. The Government, too, has been contemplating establishment of a powerful central organ for the execution of contruction works parallel with the military operations. It is a matter for congratulation that the Government has decided on the outline for establishment of the Greater East Asia Construction Council on the eve of the fall of Singapore.

The success of failure of the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is not only a matter which will decide the fate of the Japanese Empire but it will also decide the destiny of the whole of East Asia.

The newly created body, headed by the Premier as its President, is to be formed by 40 foremost leaders in military, official, diplomatic, parliamentary, press, economic, industrial, financial and technical circles and, in response to inquiries of the Government, is to investigate, study and make proposals concerning matters relative to the construction of Greater East Asia with the exception of military and diplomatic affairs. Furthermore, the President of the Planning Board will be appointed secretary-general of the new council and will be assisted by officials of various ministries and able scholars to be selected from civilian circles.

The members appointed already are all men of high caliber. It is quite appropriate that the Government included presidents of various control associations as representatives of industrial circles.

At the present stage, needless to say, construction works must be carried out parallel with military operations but, at the same time, a firm basis for permanent construction must be included in them. In other words, our construction works must be carried out from a realistic standpoint but they must always have a high ideal and goal.

Stage of Construction

MIYAKO

With the fall of Singapore imminent now, the War of Greater East Asia is about to enter its second stage in which military operations and construction works are to be carried out side by side. Various political, economic and cultural construction works in the occupied areas must be executed carefully and successfully.

The Government, which has made clear to the nation its basic policy for the development of the southern regions, has decided to establish the Greater East Asia Construction Council by mobilizing every available knowledge and experience of the nation. About 40 persons appointed as members of the newly established body include able leaders of military, official, diplomatic, industrial and financial circles. It is sincerely hoped that the appointment of a galaxy of high caliber men will serve the true purpose of the creation of the new body.

Yanks Said Headed To Help Australia

(Continued From Page 1)

Use the Bolsheviks. Try to squeeze out of them the sacrifices made by France, Poland, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Jugoslavia, and Greece; and if the Bolsheviks are too smart to fall for promises—give them what they want—promise them Europe and Asia after the war. That has been British policy all the way through.

Die for Dear Old England

The Yanks are coming, too—so hold tight to the Home Army. Let the Americans die for dear old England. They should appreciate the privilege.

Meanwhile, the British propaganda machine continues to work 24 hours a day, grinding out stories telling the American people how much England loves them . . . and why every sacrifice is worthwhile; why it is perfectly proper that American naval and military forces should be placed under British command; why it is natural for Lord Beaverbrook to be the dictator of American war production and distribution; why it is absolutely essential that Washington be completely subservient to the wishes and desires of the British Government.

Will the American people fall for that line? Considering the grumbling that is now going on in the British Dominions—it is doubtful whether the American people are being deceived. Still, it is hard to tell.

MAY HEAD FOR AUSTRALIA

Headquarters of Allied Supreme Command May Be Shifted

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 11.—Authoritative quarters in Washington speculated today that headquarters of the Allied Supreme Command will soon be forced to shift its base to Australia to continue its defense of India and Hawaii, it was learned here today from Washington.

The prediction was circulated by these quarters, who fear the Japanese occupation of Singapore Island will signal a like fate for the Netherlands East Indies, while serious repercussions are also expected to effect every Allied nation.

TO SUSPEND PUBLICATIONS

Paper Shortage Forces Turks to Drop Official Periodicals

Transocean

ANKARA, February 5.—All newspapers, periodicals and propaganda publications published by official Turkish quarters are to be discontinued, according to a decision made by the Turkish Government. Reports to this effect have as yet not been officially confirmed however.

This measure is said to be due to the dire shortage of newspaper in Turkey. It is rumored that a number of unofficial newspapers will also be forced to suspend publication, temporarily at least.

Cotton in Thailand

Transocean

BANGKOK, February 2.—A Japanese company, which experimentally planted cotton in Thailand, is satisfied with its results. So far only about one square kilometer was planted with cotton, but this area is now to be trebled. Cotton produced in this area will be sent to Japan for tests.

Dollar Dethroned By Military Notes

(Continued From Page 1)

very strictly restricted there will be no danger of inflation.

The overwhelming victory of the Japanese Air Force had greatly impressed the people of Malaya, and their attitude toward Japanese military notes is quite different from that in China. The fall of the Straits dollar has become evident with the British military defeat. It is believed that there will be no worry about the maintenance of the value of military notes.

Malaya has been obtaining about 70 per cent of its foodstuffs from abroad, and thus the maintenance of the value of military notes will become difficult in the event of Malaya being unable to secure its necessary food supply within the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Yet so far the circulation of military notes has been very smooth and satisfactory in Malaya.

NORWAY FOOD SUPPLY CREDITED TO GERMANY

Provisions Since War Kept Up By Generous Shipments of Nazis

Transocean

OSLO, January 31.—The safeguarding of the food supply to the Norwegian people since the beginning of the war has only been possible by generous shipments from Germany, declared the chief of the Economic Department, Senator Otte, in the office of the Reich Commissioner for Norway, today.

A total quantity of 180,000 tons of grain had been imported from Germany for the Norwegian population during the period from April 1940 to the end of 1941, he stated. This fact meant that more than half of all Norwegians were eating bread which had been prepared with German grain. In addition, several thousand tons of peas and beans, 35,000 tons of sugar, which constitute more than half of the Norwegian consumption, and 3,500 tons of syrup for Norwegian fishermen were imported from Germany.

Germany even went as far as to ship to Norway 2,000 tons of fat, although the fat situation in Germany was not as favorable as one could wish. Germany, furthermore, exported to Norway 20,000 tons of molasses and 20,000 tons of bran.

TO GROW OIL-BEARING PLANT

Hungary Makes it Compulsory to Obtain Food and Lubrication

Transocean

BUDAPEST, February 4.—The Hungarian Government has made the growing of oil-bearing plants obligatory in view of the importance of oil for food and for lubrication especially of airplane engines.

Peasants having less than 55 acres of land must grow sunflowers or hemp along the borders of their fields.

Those having more than that acreage must plant 5 per cent of their land with sunflowers or linseed, while estate owners having more than 550 acres must plant castor oil shrubs on 1 per cent and sunflowers or linseed on three per cent of their land.

WORKERS TO FIGHT REDS

Bulgarians to Discuss With Leaders On Evils of Communism

Transocean

SOFIA, February 3.—The Bulgarian Workers' Union is planning to hold 500 public meetings with noted Bulgarian sociologists and political leaders as speakers in the course of the year.

The main topic of speeches will be the evils of communism and the detrimental effects of the Communist on the working classes.

Shortly, 600 Bulgarian workers will receive diplomas and monetary rewards for conscientious work and their patriotic attitude. The awards will range from 1,000 to 5,000 leva.

D.E.I. ALLOWS 500 CHINESE

Number of Refugees From Malaya Restricted by Batavia

Transocean

SAIGON, January 31.—A maximum of 500 Chinese women and children evacuees from Malaya will be admitted into the N. E. I. in order to avoid disrupting the economic system of the N. E. I., according to reports received here from Batavia.

In view of the likelihood that many Chinese will try to reach the N.E.I. by crossing the Straits of Malacca, the authorities in Batavia thought it best to take timely precautions toward stemming an influx of refugees.

Ushiroku Returns

Domei

NANKING, February 13.—Lieutenant-General Jun Ushiroku, chief-of-staff to the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, today returned here from North China where he had been on an inspection tour since February 8, the press-section of the Japanese Forces in China this afternoon officially announced.

Sofia to Berlin Phone

Transocean

SOFIA, January 31.—Direct telephone service between Sofia and Berlin, which had been interrupted since the beginning of the Jugoslav campaign April 19, 1941, was resumed January 24, it was officially stated here yesterday.

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U.S. SOLDIERS LANDING IN EIRE TO BE FOUGHT

Irish Free State Government Spokesman Says 250,000 Troops Ready

Transocean

DUBLIN, January 31.—"We shall defend ourselves against anyone attacking us. If American troops should try an 'occupation' for our protection, as it is said generally, then we shall fight to the last man."

This statement was made by a spokesman of the Irish Free State Government at a press conference today in commenting on the situation caused by the landing of United States troops in Ulster.

The spokesman added that the landing of American troops was regarded by the Eire Government as another threat against the neutrality and security of Ireland. It had now become clear that Ireland had to reckon not only with the British, but also with American lust of occupation. Ireland, he asserted, had 250,000 soldiers ready for her defense.

PRESS CHAMBER FOR VICHY

Is Advocated by Ex-Envoy to Berlin, Poncet

Transocean

VICHY, February 3.—The establishment of a French press chamber is advocated in a leading article in the Figaro today signed by Celtus, which is the penname of the former French Ambassador to Berlin, Francois Poncet, who is now liaison officer between the Vichy Government and the French press.

It is pointed out that chambers for physicians, lawyers and architects have been set up, but that the new French labor laws contain no provisions for organizing the press.

TO LABOR IN GERMANY

Greeks to Get Same Treatment as Nazi Workers

Transocean

ATHENS, February 3.—The Government-General in Macedonia announced today that Greek male and female workers would be allowed to accept employment in Germany without any further special permit from the Greek side.

They would be paid the cost of their journey and would work in Germany under the same conditions as German laborers.

Quite a number of workmen have already signed contracts to work in Germany.

Finns to Join Fair

Transocean

HELSINKI, February 1.—Finland will be represented by about 30 business firms at the Leipzig Fair in spring, it was learned here yesterday. Finland will also be represented at the Leipzig Autumn Fair as well as at the fairs in Vienna and Cracow.

Britain Rations Milk

Transocean

LISBON, February 1.—Milk will be rationed in Great Britain for the whole duration of the war, the London Daily Express reported today, according to a London message. It was explained that the non-arrival of cheese, butter, and other daily products was responsible for this permanent measure.

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Rate card for advertising for long period will be sent on application.

NEWS PLANT DYNAMITED

Johannesburg Journal Office Destroyed by Sabotage

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, February 4.—The latest sabotage act committed in the Union of South Africa was the dynamiting of the editorial rooms of the Bantu World in Johannesburg Sunday which were destroyed as a result of an explosion, according to Swedish reports from Capetown.

Cable connections between Bloemfontein and Kimberley were interrupted for sometime by this explosion.

An extensive search was immediately instituted by the authorities throughout the country for the perpetrators of the outrage.

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A number of well built 5 to 7-room houses in and out of Kobe for immediate rent.

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ENEMY SHIP IN SINGAPORE SUNK BY ARMY AIR FORCE

Japanese Forces 3 Kilometers From Heart Of City

SURRENDER URGED

Domei

SINGAPORE ISLAND, February 13.—Braving a rain of bullets directed at them by British troops, steel-helmeted Japanese soldiers, grimly closing in on Singapore city, from the suburbs, have reached a point three kilometers from the heart of the metropolis. Since early morning, furious fighting has been going on in and around the race course in the northwestern suburbs of the city, as Japanese Forces are gradually making their ring of encirclement tighter around the enemy who apparently is determined to die in order to live up to the prestige of the British Empire.

Despite the ominous roar of artillery and the rattle of machine-gun fire, valiant bands of Japanese troops with sabers and bayonets bared for action are inching their way closer to the city by crawling or by sudden rushes. Above the smoke of gunfire and the dust of battle white buildings can be seen in the distance, forming the heart of Singapore city, while columns of smoke are visible from various parts of the city. Now and then, the incessant rattle of machine-gun and rifle fire, is shattered by salvos of British guns blazing away from concealed vantage points or drone of Japanese warplanes streaking overhead to assist land operations.

SECOND SURRENDER NOTE DROPPED

Domei

LISBON, February 12.—A Japanese warplane has dropped a second note addressed to Lieutenant-General A. E. Percival, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces, advising surrender to the Japanese, the British High Command announced at 7:30 a.m. today, according to a British Broadcasting Corporation report intercepted here today. This advice, however, has been disregarded by the British, the report stated. Meantime, severe fighting is raging between Japanese and British forces in the northwestern sector of Singapore Island, the communique stated, adding, Japanese air formations have subjected Singapore fortifications to devastating bombing twice this morning.

FIERCE HAND-TO-HAND FIGHT STAGED

Domei

SINGAPORE ISLAND, February 13.—Fierce hand-to-hand fighting was raging between Japanese and British troops this morning near the race-course at the northwestern outskirts of the city of Singapore. Japanese Forces are now steadily shortening an adamantine semi-circle cordon to smash the British forces which are putting up stubborn resistance against the Japanese.

LONDON PAPER ADMITS SINGAPORE DEFEAT

Domei

BERNE, February 11.—The British High Command in Singapore, admitting the overwhelming superiority of the Japanese Air Forces operating in the Malay areas, has disclosed that the fighting being waged on the island appears hopeless for the British, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch received here today from Singapore. Japanese troops have been making uninterrupted landings in the north and northwest parts of the island and are carrying out piercing thrusts against the British positions in the southeast under cover of aircraft and artillery corps, the dispatch stated.

JAPANESE TROOPS OCCUPY KWOYANG

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON CHINA FRONT, February 13.—Turning their spearhead toward the upper reaches of Kwoho River, Anhwei Province, immediately after the annihilation of enemy troops in and around Mencheng, Imperial troops at 7 p.m. on February 9 stormed Kwoyang northwestern Anhwei Province, and completely occupied it.

U.S. TROOPS TO CURACAO

To Protect Strategic Oil Refineries There

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 12.—The United States State Department has disclosed an unspecified number of American troops have been dispatched to Curacao in the Dutch West Indies, off the coast of Venezuela, and to the island of Aruba, west of Curacao, in order to protect strategic oil refineries there, according to a Washington report received here today.

These refineries are being used mainly for the Anglo-American navies, it was said.

U.S.-EIRE AIR LINE

Negotiations Lead to Positive Results, Says Washington

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 12.—Negotiations for the opening of a direct air line between the United States and Eire have now led to a positive result, according to a report from Washington received here this morning.

The Department of Civil Aviation in the United States is stated to have granted authorization to the American Airways to establish the service between New York and Foyness on the Estuary of the Shannon in County Limerick, Eire.

HISTORIC 79TH DIET NOW IN 7TH WEEK NEAR END OF WORK

Business Practically Finished With Lone Measure on Finance Remaining

TO CLOSE END OF MARCH

Current Session in War Noteworthy Because of Unanimous Cooperation

The historic 79th session of the Imperial Diet, called while the nation was in the second week of the War of Greater East Asia, practically finished it business Friday.

The House of Peers will meet in plenary session to act on the last measure it has to pass before adjourning. This last measure is a statement on the finance of the Government. The current session will officially close at the end of next month.

While the session is in recess members of both Houses will be on hand so that they may meet in their respective chambers when the fall of Singapore is announced by the Imperial Headquarters and pass a resolution of thanks to the officers and men serving on the various fronts of the War of Greater East Asia.

Premier Tojo to Speak

Premier Hideki Tojo is expected to be present at the sessions of both Houses and make a report of the battle of Singapore.

Informed quarters were sure that an important statement of policy would accompany the Premiers war report.

Both Houses have been sitting continuously except for two days since business was resumed after the New Year holidays January 21.

In this short interval all 84 legislative bills and a number of budgetary bills, introduced into the session, were approved by both Houses without amendment.

It was not long after the session was resumed after the New Year holidays that the legislators made known their determination to stand by the side of the Government.

Make Known Cooperation

Soon after this they made a full demonstration of their eagerness to cooperate fully with the Government. They were prompt to sanction the ¥18,000,000,000 war expenditure budget, passing it without amendment.

From that time on the work of the session progressed with great rapidity.

On Friday the House of Representatives met and passed four Government bills and a number of resolutions proposed by members, completing its work in the current session.

The Peers met in plenary session Friday morning, and sanctioned seven measures.

Before the Peers proceeded with the order of the day they honored 12 members of the House for long services. These members, who have been holding seats in the Upper House for more than 30 years, are Prince Kuniyuki Tokugawa, Count Munetaka Matsumoto, Count Hideo Kodama, Viscount Yoshimitsu Ishioji, Viscount Masuzo Nomura, Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, Iichiro Tokutomi, and Baron Nagatoshi Kuroda.

LEAHY SEES PETAIN

Talks Said Related With Haye-Hull Meet at Washington

Domei

VICHY, February 12.—Admiral William Leahy, United States Ambassador here, again was received by Premier Marshal Henri Petain last Thursday in the presence of Vice-Premier Jean Francois Darlan, it is learned here today.

Although no official statement is available as yet on the topic of the meeting, political quarters here presume that it most likely is related to the conference conducted between Gaston Henry-Haye, French Ambassador to Washington, and Cordell Hull, American Secretary of State, yesterday.

Canton-Kowloon Line

Domei

HONGKONG, February 13.—The Canton-Kowloon Railway was reopened for traffic this afternoon on the 21-mile section between Kowloon and Shumchun, which had been wrecked by British troops, thanks to strenuous day and night efforts exerted by Japanese railway corps following the fall of Hongkong.

Nuns Carry On

Dutch nuns in Pemangkat, Borneo, carry on their work peacefully even though they are reminded of a war going on by the presence of a Japanese soldier.

Today's Press Comments

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Greater East Asia Construction Council

YOMIURI—Approval of the establishment of the Greater East Asia Construction Council at the regular Cabinet meeting Friday is indeed timely in that the fall of Singapore is held momentary.

The success or failure of the construction of a common prosperity bloc in Greater East Asia not only involves the stability of Japan but it is a problem confronting the whole world. The fact that the ranking personnel in military, Government and civilian circles, all experienced thoroughly in their respective fields has been chosen to comprise the Greater East Asia Construction Council clearly denotes that the body represents the united front of 100 million Japanese subjects.

The establishment of the Greater East Asia bloc, for the time being, must be carried out in parallel with the current military strategy but at the same time, it is essential to chalk out a permanent measure to act as the keynote in future. In short, it should be based on reality and yet, a creative effort should be concentrated on a great ideal.

It is hoped that the Government officials and the committee of the Greater East Asia Construction Council will unify themselves in thought and faith and act in concert for the accomplishment of this great racial enterprise of the century.

War of Construction

CHUGAI—The plan of the Greater East Asia Construction Council has been made public by the Government. The new organization, presided over by the Premier, will study problems of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. It is a pity that the members of the council, who will be picked from officials and private persons of knowledge and experience, are not allowed to discuss freely what measures are necessary for the construction of the co-prosperity sphere. The statements of Premier Tojo in the Diet encourage hopes that the Government will defer to the decisions of the council on questions presented by it and be prompt to apply the measures formulated in the light of the council's findings.

Restoration of Peace in Luzon

KOKUMIN—The fact that peace and order are being restored in Luzon Island cannot be denied.

Columns of smoke from two big smoke-stacks of a large sugar refinery indicate that work has been resumed already. Batangas, the southernmost point in Luzon where the buildings were ravaged, is being gradually cleared of the debris while the cinema-houses opened by the Japanese Army are daily crowded with eager Filipinos.

In a little fishing village where ten Japanese were operating before the outbreak of hostilities, the natives who at first kept themselves away from the Japanese Forces are now fully aware of the true intentions of Japan and are eagerly extending helping hands.

The inhabitants in Lipa, who took refuge along the shores of Lake Taal, have returned voluntarily to their respective occupations, cooperating with the Imperial Forces in executing their important tasks.

Thus, the restoration of peace and order in the whole island is making smooth progress.

East Asia Construction Council

HOCHI—The War of Greater East Asia will enter the second stage with the fall of Singapore. Construction of a Greater East Asia will then gather momentum, although continued military campaigns are necessary. In conformity with its previous pledge, the Government has just announced the establishment of the Greater East Asia Construction Council.

The proposed Council will "formulate a comprehensive plan concerning Greater East Asia construction, thereby displaying the fullest measure of total national power." All important affairs concerning the construction of Greater East Asia, except military and diplomatic affairs, will be submitted by the Government to this Council for deliberation. The Council comes under direct supervision of the Premier and serves the Government as advisory organ. It, therefore, is not a central executive organ.

All races in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will undoubtedly pay much attention to the proposed Council and, in this sense, the role to be played by the organization will be great. The

(Continued on Page 2)

CABINET ORGANIZES GREATER EAST ASIA CONSTRUCTION BODY

To Act as Consultative Organ in All Matters Referring to Sphere

37 MEMBERS SELECTED

Appointees Include Officials, Industrialists, Retired Army, Navy Men

A powerful new organization charged with the supremely important mission of planning the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere composed of 37 persons who have been chosen for their brilliance and resourcefulness will be launched within a few days. The organization will be under the direct supervision of Premier Hideki Tojo.

The persons selected at Friday's Cabinet meeting as members of the Greater East Asia Construction Council, representing all walks of life, include members of both Houses of the Diet, retired officers and men of the Army and Navy, industrialists, bankers, shippers in Manchoukuo and North and Central China. Although their formal appointments are expected to be announced shortly, together with the promulgation of Government regulations concerning the Council, the list included such prominent leaders as Hachiro Arita, Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, Yoshisuke Aikawa, Kenzo Adachi, Sotaro Ishiwata and others.

Debut Within 6 Days

Acting as a consultative body to the Government, the Council will deliberate on matters submitted by the Cabinet having a bearing on the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, excepting those of a purely military or diplomatic nature. It will be empowered to make to the Cabinet proposals for measures which it considers necessary to complete the co-prosperity sphere.

Hints that such a council was to be organized were dropped by Premier Tojo when he told the Diet last month that the Government was feeling a sense of the need for an organization which would assist the Cabinet in drafting plans for the establishment of Greater East Asia and in bringing about the speedy application of all necessary measures for the realization of the co-prosperity sphere.

The plan for the Greater East Asia Construction Council, which was approved at Friday's regular meeting of the Cabinet, was outlined in a statement which came from the Cabinet following the session.

The gist of the statement is as follows:

"In order to insure that there will be a full display of the total power of the nation in planning the construction of Greater East Asia and in the enforcement of the measures decided, the Greater East Asia Construction Council will be established according to the plan itemized below:

"1. The Greater East Asia Construction Council will be under the Premier's direct supervision. The organization is to deliberate on questions submitted to it by the Cabinet in connection with all matters of importance to the construction of Greater East Asia, excepting those of a military and diplomatic nature.

About 40 Members

"2. The Greater East Asia Construction Council will be made up of one president and about 40 members.

"3. The presidency of the Council is to be assumed by the Premier. The members will be selected from among persons of experience and knowledge. Their appointment will be by Imperial Order.

"State Ministers are to be present when deliberations are held by the council and will present their views.

"4. The term of office of members of the Council will be two years. There will be no objection to members resigning if they have special reasons for doing so.

"5. Experts can be appointed members if it is felt necessary, to have them investigate and deliberate on matters of a special nature. The expert members will be appointed by the Cabinet at the Premier's request. Their selection will be from among officials of the higher civil service in the Ministries concerned and persons of knowledge and experience.

"6. The Premier, if necessary, can compel expert members and other persons considered proper to attend the sessions of the Council and lay their views before the body.

"7. The president of the Council

(Continued on Page 2)

Set Fire to 3,000-Ton Vessel; Nine Others Bombed

'SCORCHING EARTH'

Further blows to the enemy forces at Singapore were revealed in an Imperial Headquarters' announcement issued at 1 p.m. Friday which disclosed that Japanese air units sank or destroyed eleven enemy vessels which were preparing for a "strategic retreat". The announcement reads:

"Continuing their activities from the previous day, the Imperial Army air units in the Malay region cooperated, in full force, with the land units in the battle of annihilation around fortresses in the vicinity of the reservoir on Singapore Island. At the same time, they attacked enemy warships and transports which were preparing for an evacuation, sinking one vessel (loaded with troops) of the 10,000-ton class, setting one 3,000-ton class vessel afire and scoring direct hits on nine additional ships ranging in tonnage from 1,000 to 7,000 tons.

"No damage was inflicted on our side."

ARMY PLANES BLAST SHIPS IN HARBOR

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN MALAYA, February 13.—Japanese Army warplanes sweeping down yesterday on a fleet of enemy transports nestling in Singapore harbor, sank a large troop laden vessel and set fire to a 3,000-ton vessel while scoring direct hits on eight other merchant ships of 1,000 to 7,000 tons. Other units of Japanese Army raiders while supporting ground forces, roared over British forts throughout Singapore yesterday and blasted menacing artillery emplacements into smithereens with heavy caliber bombs. These raids were effected in ten successive waves from dawn to dusk yesterday over forts Changi in eastern and Pasir Panjang in southern Singapore and the fortified island of Blackang Mati, south of Singapore.

BRITISH ORDER 'SCORCHED EARTH' POLICY

Domei

ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF SINGAPORE, February 13.—The British High Command in Singapore this morning ordered British soldiers to burn or destroy every building and military establishment that could be utilized by Japanese Forces, a captured British soldier disclosed today.

STEEL RING FORMED AROUND ENEMY

The ring of encirclement formed by the Imperial Forces on the besieged army in Singapore is gradually being tightened with progress in the terrific battle of annihilation around the reservoir, the Asahi says.

The British forces, putting up their one last desperate and stubborn resistance, are presenting a Singapore version of the "Last of the Pompeiis."

In their frantic effort to evacuate the island, the enemy forces have mustered some 30 ships in the port of Singapore and an additional number off an important point in the city, attempting thereby to enact another of their "strategic retreats." It appears to be the enemy's plan to defend the fortresses around the reservoir to the last, waiting in the meantime for an opportunity to make a dash for the evacuation boats standing by in the harbor.

Hand-to-hand fights and mad scrambles are raging in every section, presenting a gruesome sight. All the guns in the enemy's fortresses have opened fire, in a futile effort to check the surging onslaughts of the besieging forces.

The Japanese Forces, nevertheless, are continuing their advances with remarkable swiftness and effectiveness, forcing the 20,000 enemy remnants to forsake their stronghold and flee into the city of Singapore. The Imperial Forces have now completely severed all means of communication between the enemy main force and those taking refuge in the city and are gradually closing in on the trapped army from north, south and west. The current war situation around this sector follows:

1. The Imperial Forces, which took a detour around the southern region of Bukit Timah, have completely occupied Hill 75, situated about 4 kilometers west of Bukit Timah, on February 12, and are continuing their lightning advance eastward.

2. Another unit which attacked the Bukit Timah area from the west, has reduced the hills located in the vicinity of the race track, penetrating further into the enemy's east line by dusk of February 12.

3. Still another unit, which crossed the Johore Causeway, has pierced the strongly fortified zones of the enemy's defense line, and has succeeded in reaching the vicinity of jungle region on the northern walls of the reservoir. The occupation of this jungle section, which is believed to be momentary, will spell finis to the enemy forces defending the reservoir.

Thus, the enemy forces, chased into a blind alley, are trying feverishly to squeeze themselves out of the tight spot, but the only fate that awaits them is annihilation.

EGYPTIANS ARE HAPPY

Imminent Fall of Singapore Excites Cairo Quarters

Domei

ANKARA, February 13.—News of the imminent fall of Singapore, which the British tried to hide from the Egyptian people, was enthusiastically discussed in public as well as in political quarters in Cairo after it became known through the Japanese press, that Singapore was no more the impregnable stronghold of the British in East Asia, it was learned here from Cairo today.

Comments were especially heard in the prominent Mohammedan Ali Club where the importance of Singapore was especially stressed, despite continuous broadcast of the British propaganda which claimed the unimportance of the British fortress for the further conduct of the war.

N.Y. TIMES STUNNED BY JAPAN'S ADVANCE

Fall of Singapore Termed Greatest Defeat Since French Breakdown

BIG BLOW TO AMERICA

Paper Thinks Japanese Will Select Indian Ocean as New Arena of War

Domei

LISBON, February 12.—Reflecting official and public chagrin over Japan's stunning victory at Singapore, the New York Times today admitted that "the fall of Singapore is the gravest defeat since the French breakdown, with considerable strategic consequences," according to reports from Washington.

The paper added that the United States now has been deprived of a vital base, from where it anticipated carrying out the war against Japan.

The United States people must be prepared, as the blow will sooner or later pave the way for the Japanese in the Indian Ocean.

Strongly exhorting the American nation to brace up and overcome the overwhelming reverses, the editorial said:

"We are facing a grave crisis in history. Our only salvation lies in increased production of all war materials to cover requirements of all fronts against the Axis."

Although maintaining that there will be no change in the Pacific situation until Japan embarks on further advances, the New York Times concluded that the only way for the United States to win the war is to take the offensive.

U.S. Public Gloomy

Domei

LISBON, February 12.—Reflecting the gloomy feeling of the American public in face of the imminent fall of Singapore, the Washington Daily News today editorially declared, "public reaction in this country is one of helplessness—nightmarish feeling."

The United States "can do nothing" about the fall of Singapore which the British had led Americans into believing it was an impregnable naval base, the journal asserted.

The paper warned the nation that "it is bad enough to lose battles, but it's worse to lose morale."

Meanwhile, the consensus of opinion among unofficial observers is that the fall of the highly-touted British base means the prolongation of the war for, perhaps, as much as a year because it deprives the Allies of the advantage of a good naval base for use in an ultimate offensive against Japan, it was said.

The journal also pessimistically expressed the belief that Japan, after the fall of Singapore, will be able to break through into the Indian Ocean where Japanese Naval Forces will harass British supply lines from Australia and possibly strike the rear of the British Middle Eastern forces.

U. S. Papers Deplore

Domei

LISBON, February 12.—With the myth of the impregnability of Singapore blasted, the last traces of Maginot Line psychology among Americans seem to have completely disappeared, it was reported from New York today.

The New York Times, in a typical article declared "the last illusion of American security is consumed."

While the Baltimore Sun asserted that "we can be beaten unless drastic changes are made, fullest mobilization of resources in both Britain and the United States is realized and 'frozen brains' removed from authority."

Due to Complacency

Domei

LISBON, February 12.—In a fiery article today, the influential Baltimore Sun declared that the United States' reverses suffered in the Pacific "may be laid to our complacency and contempt of small and weaker Japan".

Scoring the Government's temporizing attitude, the journal called the American people to face the harsh facts of the situation.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

proposed Council will be the propelling force for Greater East Asia.

Greater East Asia Construction Council

NICHI NICHI—The plan for the Greater East Asia Construction Council was aproved at the meeting of the Cabinet Friday. The need for such an organization has long been felt by the nation. The War of Greater East Asia has two phases. One is military and the other constructive. The council which will be formally established in a few days is to concern itself with the problem of what is to be done in dealing with the constructive phase of the war.

The people have many things to hope of the Greater East Asia Construction Council. In the first place, they want the organization to go about its work without allowing itself to be influenced by outmoded ideas. In the second place, they want the organ to see that the measures approved by it are carried out speedily. If there should be delay in the execution of the nation's policy of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere because of the council, we might as well not have any. The military operations in the War of Greater East Asia are on a grand scale. Constructive operations in the war should be equally grand in scale.

March to Victory

Young office girls and businessmen could not help pausing for a moment when they came across these posters made by the Japan Propaganda Culture Association. The posters were put out by the Association in preparation for the fall of Singapore. The posters celebrate the fall of Singapore and at the same time urge the Japanese people to keep on fighting till America and England have been completely blasted to pieces.

SLOVAKS PUTTING UP VERY GOOD SHOWING

General Chaklos Speaks Before Press Representatives at Pressburg

Transocean

PRESSBURG, January 30.—The Slovak Minister of Defense, General Chaklos, speaking before press representatives yesterday, reported at length on the situation in those sections of the Eastern Front held by Slovak troops.

He stated that Slovak troops have so far made a good showing in the fighting, which was also borne out by the fact that Slovak soldiers have repeatedly been awarded high German military distinctions and war medals.

Slovak troops, he declared, were at present holding their defense lines, restricting their activities to warding off Soviet attacks in order to economize their force. They were not inactive, however, but were preparing for an offensive in spring.

Very cordial relations existed between the Slovak soldiers and their German comrades-in-arms, General Chaklos said.

General Pulanich, Commander-in-Chief of the Slovak air force, told journalists that Slovak pilots had shown excellent results. He stressed the fact—which may seem most unbelievable—that the entire Slovak air force has lots only one pilot in air encounters since the beginning of the campaign.

He then explained the difficulties experienced in building up the air force after founding of the new state. He pointed out that in Czechoslovakia, only Czechs were almost exclusively trained as pilots so that it was a great problem to fill up the gaps in a relatively short time.

In conclusion, he emphasized how wrong were the predictions that the Slovaks could never build up an air force without the Czechs.

Names of 5 Heroes Killed in Asia War Revealed by Navy

The Navy Ministry today will announce the names of five naval officers who were killed in action during the early stage of the War of Greater East Asia. They are Lieutenant Morishige Tsuji, who was killed in a southern region on December 11; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Commander Toru Yamakawa, who was killed also in a southern region the same day; Lieutenant Kotaro Awaya, whose death took place in the same region the same day; Captain Hiroshi Sasakawa, whose gallant death occurred in Borneo on December 17; and Lieutenant-Commander Hideo Somei, who was killed in Borneo the same day.

Cabinet Organizes Greater East Asia Construction Body

(Continued From Page 1)

will supervise the affairs of the body. If the Premier cannot attend to his duties as president, he will be acted for by a State Minister named by him.

"8. The Greater East Asia Construction Council may be broken into committees if necessity arises.

"9. The Greater East Asia Construction Council will have one secretary general, secretaries, and assistant secretaries. The post of secretary general will be taken by the President of the Planning Board. The secretaries will be appointed by the Cabinet at the Premier's request. Their selection will be from among officials of the higher civil service in the Ministries concerned and persons of knowledge and experience. The assistant secretaries will be appointed by the Cabinet at the Premier's request. They will be selected from among officials of the higher civil service in the Ministries concerned.

"10 The general affairs of the Greater East Asia Construction Council will be dealt with by the Planning Board. The assistant secretaries will take part in the conduct of the general affairs of the council."

The lists of these selected members follows:

Hachiro Arita, member of the House of Peers and former Foreign Minister; Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association; Yoshisuke Aikawa, president of the Manchuria Industrial Corporation; Kenzo Adachi, member of the House of Representatives and former Communications Minister; General Ikutaro Inouye, president of the Ex-Servicemen's Association; Sotaro Ishiwata, member of the House of Peers and former Finance Minister; Tadaatsu Ishiguro, president of the Federation for National Service Through Agriculture and former Agriculture and Forestry Minister; Baron Bunkichi Ito, president of the Mining Control Association; Kozui Otani, member of the House of Peers; Viscount Masatoshi Okochi, president of the Industrial Machine Control Association and member of the House of Peers; Toshikata Okubo, president of the Yokohama Specie Bank; Noboru Otani, president of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha; Kazue Shoda, member of the House of Peers and former Finance Minister; Baron Nagakazu Kuroda, member of the House of Peers; Fusanosuke Kuhara, former member of the Cabinet Advisory Council and former Communications Minister; General Kuniaki Koiso, former Overseas Minister; Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, former Governor-General of Taiwan; Count Hideo Kodama, member of the House of Peers and former Overseas Minister; Kenji Kodama, president of the Central China Development Company; Yukio Sakurauchi, member of the House of Representatives and former Finance Minister; Toshio Shimada, member of the House of Representatives and former Agriculture and Forestry Minister; Koshiro Shiba, president of the Shipbuilding Control Association; Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, retired; Tokichi Tanaka, president of the newly organized Japan Newspaper Association; Juichi Tsushima, president of the North China Development Com- Iichiro Tokutomi, member of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association; Iichiro Tokutomi, memebr of the House of Peers; Chikuhei Nakajima, member of the House of Representatives and former Railway Minister; Keizaburo Hashimoto, president of the Teikoku Oil Company and member of the House of Peers; Hachisaburo Hirao, president of the Iron and Steel Control Association and former Education Minister; Ginjiro Fujihara, president of the Industrial Equipment Corporation; Aiichiro Fujiyama, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Marquis Moritatsu Hosokawa, member of the House of Peers; Chuji Machida, member of the House of Representatives and former Cabinet Minister; Kenjiro Matsumoto, president of the Coal Control Association; Toyotaro Yuki, Governor of the Bank of Japan and former Finance Minister and Saburo Nango, president of the Japan Foreign Trade Association.

CHURCHILL CABINET FACED WITH CRISIS

British People Pointing Finger At Premier for Debacle in East Asia

Domei

LISBON, February 13.—With the imminent fall of Singapore into Japanese hands, the Churchill Cabinet is exposed to a serious crisis, according to a London dispatch reaching here today.

Gloomy signs are prevailing over the capital of the British Empire.

Apparently reflecting public opinion prevailing there, Henry Morris Jones and Edgard Granville resigned from the Liberal Party. They made public the reason why they are obliged to resign by announcing that something more is needed in the policy of the present Government in order to win a victory in the present war and that if the policy were managed properly, many lives as well as the present critical situation into which Britain has entered could have been avoided.

Meantime, public opinion against the Churchill Cabinet is now gaining strength and is reflected in the criticism that the Singapore fortress has been constructed at a huge cost of £50,000,000 raised by the nation through taxes in order to enable British troops to remain there only a week, the report stated.

Such being the present situation, it is generally believed that the collapse of the Churchill Cabinet is inevitable.

BIG NAVAL BATTLE ON OFF THE DOVER COAST

British Admit Loss of One Destroyer, 20 Bombers, 16 Fighters, 6 Other Ships

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 12.—A gigantic naval battle between the British and German navies occurred yesterday off the Dover coast, according to a BBC broadcast intercepted here today.

The loss of one destroyer, 20 bombers, 16 fighters and six other vessels were admitted by the British.

The British radio declared that the battle off the Dover coast took place when the German fleet, attempting to go to sea from a French port, was discovered by a British scouting plane.

The British navy was immediately tipped off and a fleet composed of three battleships, heavily escorted by cruisers, destroyers, torpedo boats and an aircraft carrier, was given battle orders to check the German fleet, it was said.

Naval Battle Reported

Domei

LISBON, February 12.—Fierce fighting occurred in the Straits of Dover when German and British naval forces met, according to a San Francisco radio report intercepted here today.

No details regarding when and where the naval battle took place have yet been received.

Forged Bread Tickets

Transocean

VICHY, February 2.—Rabbi Nathan Cargel was arrested in Nice for trading with forged bread ration cards. In this connection, it was revealed that Rabbi Cargel is the head of a gang of Jewish ration card forgers of whom six were arrested together with him.

Italians Congratulate Japanese Commander On Malayan Operation

Mario Indelli, Italian Ambassador here sent a congratulatory telegram today on behalf of the Italian armed forces to Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Malaya, expressing Italy's profound appreciation of the amazing success of the Japanese attack.

JAPANESE IN BERLIN, STOCKHOLM CELEBRATE

Greet Victory of Imperial Forces in Singapore Operations

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 11.—Japanese nationals, who gathered at the Japanese Legation in Stockholm to commemorate the Empire Day fete this noon were greeted suddenly by the welcome news of the penetration of the city of Singapore by advance Japanese troops.

The celebrants followed their original ceremonies with a victory toast honoring the achievement of the century by the gallant Japanese Forces.

Meanwhile, the British radio reported today that no news was forthcoming from the besieged Singapore Island.

Berlin Japanese Celebrate

Domei

BERLIN, February 12.—Japanese residents here yesterday celebrated the 2602nd anniversary of the foundation of the Japanese Empire with special joy, now that the fall of Singapore is merely a question of time with Japanese Forces having pierced deep into the city of Singapore.

TWO CAMERAMEN HURT

Wounded During Operations in Bukit Timah in Singapore

Domei

SINGAPORE ISLAND, February 13. Two cameramen, Yoshio Chiku, of the Domei News Agency, and Seiichi Yasuda, of the Osaka Mainichi, were injured slightly yesterday afternoon by splinters from an enemy shell while covering the fighting which is in full swing north of the lofty Bukit Timah peak, north of the city of Singapore, it was learned here today. Kiyoji Maisuma, liaison reporter of the Osaka Mainichi, was also wounded at the scene of battle, it was further disclosed.

Hungarian Census Taken

Transocean

BUDAPEST, February 1.—A census taken of the Hungarian population in the reincorporated southern territories on October 10, 1941, showed a total figure of 1,024,876. Hungary's total population has thus increased to 14,733,000, according to an announcement made by the official Hungarian Statistical Office.

British Firm Poor

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, January 30.—Announcement was made by the Consolidated Tin Smelters Limited that the half-yearly dividend due February on preferential shares would not be paid. It was explained that owing to the situation in East Asia the company had suffered very considerable losses placing the concern in financial difficulties.

MALTA IS POUNDED BY GERMAN PLANES

British Cruiser of Dido Class Severely Hit—Croat Troops Active

Domei

BERLIN, February 12.—The British naval base on the island of Malta is being subjected to continuous day and night raids as relentless assaults of German bombers are directing their attacks on airdromes, port establishments and fuel dumps on the island, the High Command announced here today.

In the course of their raids today, the communique revealed that a British cruiser of the 5,450-ton Dido class was severely hit by bombs when attacked by German bombers in waters off the Isle of Malta.

Meanwhile, in the central sector of the Eastern Front, the High Command declared that an enemy group, which had been encircled for the past several days, was being subjected to fierce concentric fire and was being squeezed closer together in the course of fierce fighting.

Joint Forces Attack

Along the Donetz sector of the Eastern Front, German and Croat troops are continuing their relentless attacks on the enemy despite tenacious resistance, while renewed attacks by the enemy in other sectors along the vast Eastern Front were effectively being repulsed, it was said.

In North Africa, lively reconnaissance activity took place on both sides. German fighter and bomber formations successfully attacked against motorized columns of the enemy.

The High Command announced the British Air Force lost 67 planes in the period from January 31 to February 10, 38 of which were destroyed by Axis planes over the Mediterranean and North Africa.

Meantime, attacks of British bombers in southwestern Germany caused but slight losses among the civilian population, the communique concluded.

Sixteen British planes of Swordfish type were shot down by German aircraft today when the enemy attempted to approach French and Belgian coasts under the protection of pursuit planes amidst low-hanging cloudbanks, competent military quarters here announced today.

British air raiders likewise suffered the loss of six pursuit planes and three bombers in aerial dog-fights at another point, the same quarters added.

Competent military quarters here, supplementing today's war communique disclosed that numerous pushes of the Soviet troops against various German positions had been counter-attacked and repulsed with heavy losses inflicted on the enemy.

A German destroyer, cruising in the icy waters in the Arctic Ocean, has sunk an enemy submarine with depth bombs, it was learned here today.

GRASPING LAST STRAW

British Making Feverish Attempts to Save Tottering Empire

Observers, commenting on Britain's invitation to India to nominate representatives to the War Cabinet and the Pacific War Council, declared that the British are now making an eleventh hour effort to save their Empire from disintegration in face of the imminent fall of Singapore.

By currying favor with India, Britain is trying to induce the latter into taking an active role in the Pacific conflict, they said.

The Indian Empire would become a "scapegoat," they declared, if India should be naive enough to comply with Britain's sinister wishes.

Navy Minister Makes Full Report to Throne Of Relevant Matters

Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Navy Minister, proceeded to the Imperial Palace at 2:42 p.m. Friday and was received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor. The Navy Minister reported to the Throne on matters under his jurisdiction and replied to various inquiries posed by His Imperial Majesty. Admiral Shimada retired from the Imperial Palace at 3:56 p.m.

FUEHRER PAYS TRIBUTE AT DR. TODT'S FUNERAL

State Ceremony Given Builder Of Siegfried Line and Trusted Lieutenant

Domei

BERLIN, February 12.—In the solemn, dignified air of the Reichs Chancellery where the body of the late Dr. Fritz Todt, Reich Minister of Armaments and Ammunition, lay in state, Chancellor Adolf Hitler paid highest tribute to the builder of the Siegfried Line and to one of his oldest collaborators, at the funeral ceremony held this afternoon.

No vestige of the tragic death of the late Reich Minister, killed in an airplane accident, shrouded the still figure lying in state as thousands of Germans came to pay their last respects to one of Germany's outstanding sons.

Dr. Todt at 53 leaves lasting monuments of his service to his Fatherland as the impregnable Siegfried Line and the far-flung network of motor highways gives mute testimony of his contribution to German successes in the war to every generation of German citizens.

TO SURVEY FERTILIZER

Research Organ Founded to Study Resources in Sphere

For the purpose of making a comprehensive survey of fertilizer resources within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the "Greater East Asia Fertilizers Research Association" was formally established Thursday with Count Tadamasa Sakai as chairman of the board of directors.

It is understood that the association will immediately start investigations of fertilizer resources in East Asia with special stress on nitrogenous, and sulphurous as well as organic fertilizers.

Nazi Consulates Reopened

Domei

PARIS, February 12.—Following the recent reopening of the German Consulate-General in Marseilles, the German consulates have reopened doors in Casablanca, Morocco, and Algiers, Algeria, according to the Pariser Zeitung, today.

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SULTAN OF JOHORE REUNITES WITH SONS

Grateful to Japanese Troops For Freeing Country From British Yoke

The roar of guns gradually died away, and stillness returned to the village in the jungle. In the village of Neim, on the outskirts of Kluang, the men who had been crouching on the ground stood up and drew in deep breaths of relief. They were Tunku Ismael and Tunku Mahkot respectively, the first and third sons of the Sultan of Johore, and their followers.

The Princes had been born in the Johore Palace, and when they were of age, they had been sent to Oxford University in England. Their education had thus been English.

The British authorities had done their best to divert their thoughts from all affairs connected with their country but the blood that flowed in their veins was Malay blood, and even amidst the gaieties of London, they could not help but wonder about their motherland and its Government.

When the war broke out, there was no one in the Sultan's household who thought that Singapore would fall in less than a year.

Ordered to Singapore

On December 30, the night of the destruction of the causeway, the British military authorities sent a notice to the Sultan, ordering him to take his whole family to Singapore. The Sultan found himself on the horns of a dilemma. Should he shut himself up in Singapore, or should he go over to the Japanese side?

Surrounded by threatening Australian officers, the Sultan vacillated in his mind, trying to think of some way of delivering himself from the quandary. The officers pressed round the Sultan, demanding an immediate answer, but before the Sultan could commit himself, the door of the audience hall burst open, and a stentorian voice rang out:

"Your Royal Highness, we Malays are Asiatics. Our fate is bound up with that of Japan, the leader of Asia!"

Refused to Leave

The voice was that of Captain Ahmat, the Captain of the Hunt, who had rushed down from Kluang on hearing of the Sultan's predicament. He had arrived in the nick of time. The Sultan's face lit up. He turned to the officers, a resolute smile on his face.

"You have heard your answer!"

The officers shrugged their shoulders, and departed.

Unfortunately, the Sultan's second son, Abu Makar, had taken panic and fled to Singapore before he had heard his father's decision.

On December 31, the Sultan was safely ensconced in his detached palace at Batu Pahat, and his other sons found shelter in their uncle's residence at Kluang.

Sought Jungle Shelter

Before the Princes could arrive at Kluang, they were forced to take shelter in a little hut in the jungle, which used to be one of the royal rest-huts when the Sultan set out on a tiger hunt. A Yomiuri correspondent heard of their presence there and set out to interview them.

Tunku Ismael welcomed the correspondent, and as the sound of cannon died away, he tapped the newsman on the knee.

"Why, look here, Mr. Newsman, your skin is the same color as mine. Look at this baby. Isn't it exactly like a Japanese baby?"

"I never expected the Japanese to land so quickly on Singapore," continued the talkative Prince, "I am very glad I came over to the Japanese side. If I had gone with the British, I would probably be dead by now.

"All our doubts have disappeared.

"We Malays can trust the Japanese to do the best for us and we will cooperate with you willingly. Our father, the Sultan, is very happy that his country is going to be freed at last."

RAPS BRITISH WEAKNESS

Russian Paper in Shanghai Comments On Landing in Singapore

D.N.B.

SHANGHAI, February 12.—Criticizing the deplorable inefficiency of the British High Command in allowing the Japanese to effect a landing on the island of Singapore the local Russian paper Novosti Dnia declared that Singapore's fate would be sealed sooner than expected.

It was not known how the Japanese accomplished this. At any rate, so the paper concludes, the Japanese success once more showed that the British had learned nothing from the experiences gained in Poland, Norway, Holland, Belgium, France, Crete, etc. Now the time had come when the British should drop the old Wellington school and modernize their tactics to some extent.

DESTROYS BRITISH CONVOY

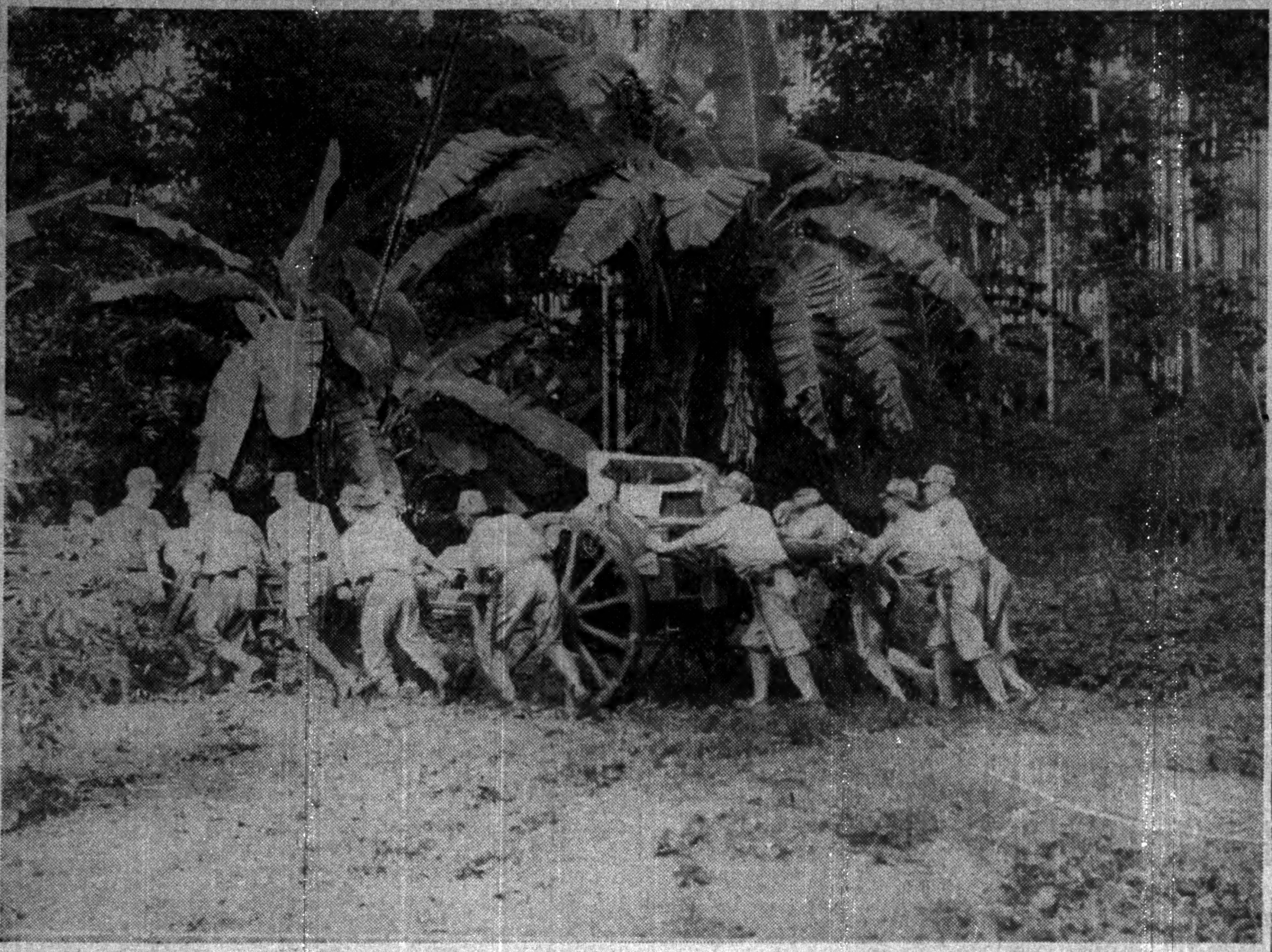
Luftwaffe Sinks 2 Ships Off Southwest Coast of England

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 12.—In the night of Wednesday German fighters and bombers sighted a medium-sized British convoy on the British southwest coast and immediately started an attack. Two merchant vessels totaling 7,000 tons gross register, received direct hits of large caliber bombs and sank within a few minutes.

Another freighter of approximately 8,000 tons was so severely damaged that its total loss must be reckoned with. Another merchant vessel was also damaged. Moreover an important chemical factory on the Scottish border was attacked and direct hits were scored on the factory building, causing big explosions and fires.

Push Down Malaya



A Japanese artillery unit is shown rolling a big gun through a forest in the Malay Peninsula. Rolled up sleeves indicate that the climate down there is the direct opposite of what it is up here. (Passed by the War Ministry)

SINGAPORE LIKENED TO EMPTY HEN-COOP

Fortress Called 'Chicken Yard Without Chickens' as Strength Just Myth

Singapore has always been a "chicken yard without chickens" for ever since the first World War, Britain possessed no reserve power to maintain an East Asia Fleet of any size at Singapore, Sadakichi Nomura, well-known political commentator declared in an article appearing in February number of Kaizo, one of the most widely read periodicals.

"Britain has been making no scruples about boasting of the invulnerability of Singapore's fortifications, calling it one of three greatest naval bases of the world, but one should remember that empty vessels always make loudest noise," says the writer.

However, not only the Chinese and the Indians but the whole world has been "hypnotized by the magic wand of British propaganda" said Mr. Nomura. He said that the Seletar naval base measures only 14 miles in length and one mile wide with superior port facilities such as a dry dock capable of accommodating 50,000-ton capital ships.

The writer said, however, it cannot hold a large fleet of any kind.

Spends $190,000,000

The commentator continued, Britain constructed the naval port spending a huge sum of $190,000,000 over the period of 15 years because "Britain wanted to tie Australia to her apron strings."

In view of the long distance from its mother country and growing power of Japan, Australia always has wanted to have its own navy and naval bases but Britain, having no inclination to comply with Australia's wishes, induced Australia to share expenses for construction of the naval base at Singapore which Britain has repeatedly asserted that it would act as the pivot of defenses of Australia and India and a link between East Asia and Europe.

But since the last World War Britain has not had sufficient power to station a large size fleet in East Asia, therefore Singapore never has been utilized as effectively as originally planned, concluded the writer.

British Stubborness Hit

Military observers here are flabbergasted by inhuman "sense of duty" of British army leaders at Singapore for rejecting Japanese humane proposals for surrender in view of the fact that the whole world knows complete annihilation of the British troops at Singapore would be only a matter of hours if resistance is continued.

Moreover, these quarters pointed out that not only will British troops be annihilated but also unnecessary injury and suffering will be inflicted on civilians, because two armies composed of thousands of men continue a deadly struggle within such a limited area.

Observers further state if the British had civilized humane ideals or at least the spirit of knighthood, General Henry Royds Pownall, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces would surrender to save thousands of civilians.

These quarters concluded by pointing out "what is the use of trying to prevent an avalanche with a few wooden poles."

Denies Aid to Rommel

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, February 12.—The French Ambassador to Washington, Gaston Henry Haye, again denied the assertion that General Rommel received reinforcements by way of Tunis. The Ambassador is stated to have had a prolonged conversation with Sumner Welles in the course of which he called attention to the repeated denials issued by the French Government concerning the rumors in question.

Singapore Station Suspends Broadcast, Says London Report

Domei

BERNE, February 11.—Quoting authentic channels of London sources, a United Press dispatch reaching here today reported that the Singapore radio station has been quiet since 3 p.m. yesterday (London time). Notwithstanding every possible effort to catch reports to be released from the Singapore station at 10:30 a.m., the British Broadcasting Corporation station failed to receive the broadcast, the dispatch revealed. The destruction of the Singapore radio station is believed most likely, it was also stated.

SPANISH NATIONALIST HITS BRITISH LIBERAL SYSTEM

Antonio Tovar Exposes in Leading Falangist Paper English Opportunism

Transocean

MADRID, January 30.—An exposure of British policy and of the liberal democratic system is contained in an article by the well-known member of the National Council, Antonio Tovar, appearing in the leading Falangist organ La Voz de Espana.

Addressing Spanish Carlists, Tovar recalled that their former leader, Vasquez de Mella, who died some years ago, had denounced "Anglophile Spaniards, who constituted themselves as apologists of British policy, resulting in the dismemberment and subjection of Spain," as enemies of their own country.

During the last World War, Britain needed control of the Mediterranean in order to maintain her world domination, Vasquez de Mella wrote. Control of the Mediterranean was conditioned by the subjugation of Spain, and for this purpose Britain had occupied Gibraltar.

Tovar, after citing these utterances of the former Carlist leader, pointed out that those Spaniards who hid behind the cloak of tradition, sought to betray Spanish national interests, and who advocated a continuation of subservience to Spain's hereditary foe, were unworthy to call themselves "requetes."

The writer affirmed that his views represented those unanimously held by the Falangist Party.

AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES DROP ON LONDON MART

Developments in East Asia War Cause; South American Shares Up

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, January 28.—Developments of the war in East Asia caused a drop of Australian stocks and bonds on the London Stock Exchange according to reports from the British capital.

At the same time, speculators are growing more interested in South American stocks of all kinds, for which some high prices are being paid.

Strongest is the interest in Bolivian tin mining shares. With the loss of the East Asia production to the Anglo-American bloc, a great future is predicted for the Bolivian tin mining.

Aside from the Bolivian tin production, those in the Belgian Congo and Nigeria are also to be promoted. By increasing production in these areas, it is hoped to offset, at least partly, the loss in the southwestern Pacific area.

MIGHT OF JAPANESE SHOCKS AUSTRALIAN

Prisoner Says Fierce Poundings In Initial Encounters Took Fight From Anzacs

Private Walter Hayes, 32, of the Anzac forces in Malaya who was taken prisoner by the Japanese during the current Singapore campaign, confessed to an Asahi reporter that all his former beliefs that the Australian forces could run "rings" around the Japanese Army were rudely shattered by the efficiency and bravery of the Imperial troops.

Hayes revealed that he came to Singapore about 13 months ago with a large Australian contingent of some 26,000 troops, and had been reassured time and again while on the Malay front, by his superior officers that their's was a delaying action until the arrival of larger reinforcements from Australia. However, upon withdrawing to Singapore he found to his disappointment that the promised aid had not only not arrived, but what more that Australia was not in a position to dispatch additional troops for the defense of Singapore, because of the imminent threat of a Japanese attack on the sub-continent.

The Australian prisoner further disclosed that 6,000 Anzacs had either been killed in action or had been taken prisoner by the Japanese in the Malay fighting. He requested that his family be notified about his safety and well-being under the Japanese.

Underestimated Japanese

Asked what he thought of the Japanese Forces, Hayes replied, "We had blindly believed that the Japanese and Chinese soldiers were alike. Our officers had repeatedly stressed that the Japanese could do nothing against Australian soldiers who had proved their mettle in the African fighting. All of us had grossly underestimated the Japanese, and were confident of 'running rings' around them.

"When the Japanese successfully landed at Kota Bharu and immediately started their thrust downward, however, we were obliged to change our opinion of the Japanese soldiers. Most of us admitted then, that the Japanese Forces were actually much more efficient and braver than we had imagined.

"With our confidence rudely shaken in the initial encounter, we immediately realized the futility of resistance, and could not put our heart and soul into the defense of Singapore."

Reminded by the reporter that there was talk to the effect that the Australians were poorer soldiers than the Chinese, he emphatically denied, saying, "That is not so. We are simply tired of the war."

Standley's Choice Passed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 11.—The United States Senate Foreign Affairs Committee has agreed to the appointments of Admiral William Harrison Standley, former Chief of Naval Operations, as Ambassador to the Soviet Union and Patrick Jay Hurley, former Secretary of War, as Minister to New Zealand, according to a Washington report received here today.

More Men Called Up

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 11.—The Australian Government has decided to call all males up to the age of 45 years for military service, according to a report received here from London today.

Academic Prize Given To French Woman, 21, As Mother of 7 Tots

Transocean

VICHY, February 2.—One of the proudest women in France today is a certain mother of 21, with seven children. She has just been awarded the valuable Cognacq Prize of the Academie Francaise. Premier Marshal Henri Phillipe Petain is also personally interested in the well-being of the young mother and her children. This young French mother of seven children is Madame Roger Jacquer of Sauzet in the Rhone Valley. She was married to a young man of 19 when 14 years old. Her first child arrived a year after her marriage and since then she has given birth to a child every year.

NANKING APPROVES SUM FOR HONGKONG CHINESE

President Wang Wants to Aid Those Who Wish to Return To Kwangtung

Transocean

NANKING, January 29.—Acting on the instructions of President Wang Ching-wei, the Nanking Government has appropriated a sum of ¥200,000 to the Kwangtung Provincial Government for assisting Chinese residents of Hongkong to return to their native homes.

It will be recalled that since the outbreak of the China Incident, Hongkong formed the center of a continuous Chinese refugee stream which was a great burden on Hongkong's food supply. This at the same time adversely affected farming areas, especially in South China, where due to the flight of the farmers to Hongkong the agricultural production had suffered.

With regard to the repatriation of Chinese residents in Shanghai, which the Japanese authorities are undertaking with the cooperation of the Chinese Government, it is learnt that the Central China Railways is reducing fares to half-price for the benefit of those returning to their native homes.

Plans for the establishment of settlements are also being made by the municipal governments of cities along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway for those returning there.

SUNER, SALAZAR MEET TO TALK FUTURE PLANS

Spain's Foreign Chief and Portugal's Premier to Continue Parley

Domei

MADRID, February 12.—Ramon Serrano Suner, Foreign Minister of Spain, and Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, Premier and concurrently Foreign Minister of Portugal, met yesterday at Caceras, in eastern Spain, to discuss problems concerning the Iberian Peninsula, which includes both Spain and Portugal.

The meeting is attracting wide attention for it is reported that leaders of Spain, France, and Portugal will hold a conference soon for the purpose of cooperating with the Axis in the Mediterranean.

It is reported that Dr. Salazar and Foreign Minister Suner will journey on to Sevella, Spain, for further consultations.

AUSTRALIANS VEER AWAY FROM BRITISH

Present Trends Indicate Early Realization of Imperialistics Dreams of U.S.

Up to the present, Australia's role in the conduct of the war has been that of a supplier of men and materials. Yet Australia has had no say at all as to how these men and material were to be employed, though considerable importance was attributed to the quality of the men and material sent, says the Berliner Lokal Anzeigen.

This state of affairs has led to public opinion in Australia taking a rather critical and sceptical attitude on the bungling manner in which the war against the Axis is being conducted by British militarists and politicians. The Australian public have demanded the right at least to determine what was to be done as far as Australia was directly concerned.

Government Changed

One of the most direct results felt in Australia due to the setback suffered in Dunkirk and Greece where the Australian forces suffered especially heavy losses (entirely out of proportion with those suffered by the British) was the reshuffle of the Australian Government which brought the Labor Party to power.

Surprisingly late and only after strong pressure had been applied by the Australian public, the British agreed to employ Australian troops only with the permission of the Australian Government. This stand has become even more severe since the outbreak of the war in the Pacific, which compels Australia to look after here own safety rather than to fight for the Empire in far-away places of the world.

The resulting state of affairs has clearly revealed that due to her geographical position Australia is far more influenced by the United States than by the British Isles. At times this realization has also been mentioned in discussions in which it was pointed out that cooperation in every respect was desirable between Australia and the United States or even that these two nations should be merged entirely.

However, in the present conduct of the war, reference has seldom been made to the desirability of such possibility in order not to hurt the feeling of the British. Now practical reasons compelled this long-awaited possibility to come into effect in a manner against which the British Government could rightfully have no objection which nevertheless may one day lead to the complete severance of ties between Australia and Great Britain.

Was Not Consulted

Due to the extraordinarily precarious situation in which Britain finds herself at the moment, Great Britain had to look on without even being asked, how Australia and the United States have concluded a military alliance and in this alliance promised each other the use of bases and general aid.

There remains no doubt as to who will use whose bases and it is just as sure that it will be very hard one day to compell the Americans to withdraw again from the Australian mainland.

However, this entire development results from quite natural consequences, for the more bases in the Pacific that the Anglo-Saxon Powers lose, the more likely it is that they will turn to the Australian mainland for new ones. It is ironical that Britain, compelled to depend on aid from the United States, is thus forced against its will to play one portion of her Empire after another into the hands of the United States which in turn foresees a realization of its imperialistic dreams. Australia stands between the Empire and the United States of America. The European war has done its bit to foster the endeavors of the Australian people toward independence which the war in the Pacific will complete.

GERMAN HOCKEY TEAM MAKES BIG SCHEDULE

Has Game Every Second Sunday, Plays Yokohama Club This Week

The management of the German Hockey Team, Yokohama, has concluded negotiations with the All-Japan Hockey Association and has scheduled a series of games against different Japanese clubs. There will be a game every second Sunday on the grounds of the YCAC in Yokohama.

The first game last Sunday against the Shodai boys drew a fairly large crowd which witnessed an interesting match. The Germans, although scoring in the first few minutes, quickly wilted to the superior skill and speed of the Japanese, among whom players of Olympic caliber were included. The half-time score of 4:1 in favor of the Shodai boys was reduced to a final 4:3 after the Germans successfully rearranged their team.

This Sunday's game against the Yokohama Hockey Club is expected to bring the first victory to the Germans. Their line-up will be: Goal: Meisinger, Backs: Levedag, Pekrun, Halves: Vogt, Burmeister, Fehsen, Forwards: Soff, Levedag, Grimm, Dohm, Koelln. The game starts at 11 a.m. sharp.

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Kobe Notes

In a return game played on the Recreation Ground on Thursday afternoon, the K.R. and A.C. soccer team downed the German Sports Club eleven by a 5 to 2 score. It will be recalled that last week the K.R. and A.C. eleven was defeated 2 to 1 by the same side.

The K.R. and A.C. fielded a very strong team and as a whole functioned well although the backs rather outshined the forwards, the latter being responsible for many missed chances of scoring, on the other hand, had the Germans displayed a little more teamwork, they too might have registered more often, even to the extent of repeating their last victory.

The K.R. and A.C. players were soon on the offensive but it was not long before the Germans started to dominate play. After 20 minutes of see-saw play the Germans right inside, Heise, by cleverly leading Jarmein, the K.R. and A.C. custodian from the goal, tapped in the ball to draw first blood. The K.R. and A.C. soon retaliated, however, when Rodriguez rammed home the equalizer. Five minutes before half time the home team jumped into the lead when Westphalen made good a free kick.

As soon as the second half opened, the Germans attacked in spirited attempt to even the count but it was the K.R. and A.C. which reopened the scoring, this time thanks to Grossmann who shot from close range. Shortly afterward, Grossman again registered when the German goal keeper tripped as he ran out to meet the lone attacker. For the ensuing 10 minutes or so, play again was equally divided between the two sides. During this spell, both defense lines and the respective goalies were time and again put to the test. The K.R. and A. C. won the upper hand, however, and increased its lead to five to one when Rodriguez, receiving a pretty pass from Brueggemann, scored. The Germans then made a final assault and met success when H. Buettinghaus scored their second goal a few minutes before the hard-fought game came to a close.

The line-ups were as follows:

K. R. and A. C.: Jarmain; Rudolf, Baer; Lapisch, Trratoon, Mehta; Grossmann; Rapp, Wahlers; H. Buettinghaus, Schmidt, P. Buettinghaus; Orth, Franz, Hesse, Heise and Rudolfi.

On Sunday at 11 a.m., a combined eleven of K.R. & A.C. and German players is scheduled to meet the All-Kansai Old Boys. The foreigners' all-star team line-up will be announced at a later date. A closely-contested match is anticipated.

On Saturday afternoon, the K.R. and A.C. hockey eleven will meet the Kansai University team on the Recreation Ground. The line-up has been announced as follows: Schmidt; Rodriguez, Arratoon; Mehta, Grossmann, Behr; Rudolfi, Flaeschenhaar, Piper, Brueggemann, Buettinghaus.

Bataan Being Pounded

Domei

LISBON, February 11.—According to a Washington dispatch reaching here today, the United States War Department today announced that fighting in the Bataan Peninsula is severe, while Japanese artillery positions on the coast of Cavite are shelling fiercely United States strongholds.

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DR. MAKINO FAMOUS FOR BOTANY STUDY

Many Noteworthy Contributions Made by 'Luther Burbank of Japan'

About fourteen miles west of Kochi is a little village called Sagawa, nestled right within the warm folds of the hills. Through the center of the village runs a little green river whose waters possess a sparkling freshness. It has been said that from olden times the waters of this river are the best obtainable in making Japanese sake. It is primarily for this reason that there are many small distillers in the village.

Dr. Tomitaro Makino was a son of such a distiller in the hamlet. He was born on March 24, 1862. For centuries back the village has been known as the birthplace of scholars of Chinese classics. But perhaps henceforth the place will be long remembered as the home town of the greatest botanist not only in Japan but also of the world.

His parents died when he was still very young and he was reared by his grandmother. When he was young, he was always catching a cold or getting sick. There were no schools in Sagawa at the time and in order to learn the rudiments of the Japanese language, he went to a nearby temple to learn mathematics and Chinese classics. But already by this time he was showing a deep interest and curiosity in science. When a servant working at his father's distillery returned one day with a pocket watch, he was possessed by an unsatiable curiosity to see the anatomy of the watch. One day he managed to get hold of the watch and took it all apart, while his young mind tried to fathom the mysterious mechanical power which made the needles of the watch move. All the people of the neighborhood used to say, "Seita is a brainy child." People all called him Seitaro in his childhood.

During the years preceding the Meiji Restoration, education and learning was strictly restricted to the members of the warrior class but Seitaro could not see any reason why he should not study. He was determined that in the new era that was dawning business men must also be educated.

After leaving the temple, he went to study at the Meikyokan where he took up physics, astronomy, geography and other related subjects. In 1874 as elementary schools were established by the Japanese Government, he immediately transferred himself to the local public school. Here he became deeply interested in memorizing the names of the different botanical plants. But after two years he was expelled from school for some reason or other and since then spent all his time at home, pouring over his books, carrying on independent study and going up the hill in the back of his house for specimens of rare plants which seemed to possess a mysterious attraction for him. He was genuinely in love with plants.

When the Seinan war broke out in 1877, he was called back by his school from which he had been expelled to teach at a monthly salary of three yen.

Never for a moment did his interest in learning slacken. His mind was pushing him forward, demanding answers to infinite questions. He engrossed himself in English readers, history, geography, astronomy, physics, natural history, etc. His teacher was an old English dictionary called the Satsuma Jiten. It will be recalled that in the early years of Meiji, English-Japanese dictionaries were known as Satsuma Jiten.

Later Dr. Makino enrolled himself at the Gosho Academy in Kochi which was run by Masao Hirota. But he had no interest whatever in Chinese classics. He burned the midnight oil, browsing over the pages of science books. After a few weeks, however, there was a cholera epidemic in the town where the academy was located and he was forced to return to his home town.

In the year 1879, a certain teacher by the name of Koichiro Naganuma who was well versed in matters pertaining to botany came to teach at the Kochi Normal School. Dr. Makino's knowledge of science was mainly derived from Mr. Naganuma. Night after night, they sat opposite each other, discussing various scientific theories, arguing, agreeing and analyzing a theory which they themselves proposed as solutions to the myriad scientific problems. Dr. Makino frequently paid a visit to the home of Doctor Naosada Nishimura where he came across a book on herbs by Ono Ransan. So anxious was he in obtaining this book that he finally managed to get hold of one in Tokyo. Carrying this book in his pocket, the young naturalist went through the fields, comparing the flowers in the book with those blooming in the hills. But he wanted more books on botany and a microscope and finally decided to go to Tokyo in 1881.

In the metropolis he came into contact with authorities in botany such as Yoshio Tanaka, Yorinobu Omori and others.

Soon after he returned to his home prefecture and inspired by the necessity of making the people more botany-conscious, he organized a science society and gave lectures on scientific subjects.

Three years later, in 1884, he returned to Tokyo to pursue his studies, staying at a little boarding house in Iidamachi. Room and board at that time cost him four yen a month. His room was a hot-house with plants potted and wrapped in newspapers.

He then enrolled himself at the Tokyo Imperial University in the department of botany. Here there were Japan's three greatest authorities on the field of plants and flowers, Dr. Ninzo Matsumura, Ryokichi Yatabe and Saburo Okubo. These three authorities welcomed this new student who hailed from Shikoku and were surprised that a student in far-away Shikoku could take so absorbing an interest in botany. However, when he began to speak about the different plants in the hills of Shikoku, the interest of his teachers was drawn to him.

In 1888, with the aid of Dr. Yatabe, Enjiro Ichikawa, Tokugoro Sometani and others, he put out a new magazine called "Botany." In 1893 he was appointed a member of the botanical faculty in the Tokyo Imperial University at a monthly salary of 15 yen.

During these years, plants in Japan did not have any scientific name. It was to this work that Dr. Makino dedicated himself. He sent samples to a scientist in Russia who assisted him in classifying the botanical plants in Japan. In 1916 he published a series of magazines under the title of "Botanical Research" which was filled from the first to the last page with all his articles. The articles which he published in these magazines were recognized as the greatest contribution made to the field of botany. He was offered the degree of Doctor of Science on many occasions but it was not till many years after that he finally accepted the degree.

Early Spring

A student of the Maruyama school, Suisho Nishiyama has won a distinct place for himself in the field of modern art. Charm and simplicity suffuse all of his paintings which are done in soft, delicate but understanding strokes. He is at his best when depicting nature in all its moods.

MOVIES' INFLUENCE IN WAR VERY LARGE

Authorities Urged to Investigate Potentialities of Cinema Industry

Explaining the huge propaganda value of movie, Tahei Imamura, in an article appearing in a certain local paper, stressed the necessity of investigating the potentialities as well as carrying on research concerning the technique of film production.

It is said that one film can be shown for 30 weeks. If it were to be projected on a screen twice a day before an audience of 1,000, one film can be enjoyed by 420,000 spectators. Moreover as one film can produce 100 positive films, the number of people who can enjoy one film totals 42,000,000.

No other form of amusement, it is claimed, can reach so many people at one time. In drama, for example, the largest theater at present can accommodate only 3,000 spectators. Provided that one dramatic troupe plays twice a day for one month straight the audience would total only 180,000, or less than .004 per cent of the number to whom the movies will reach at one time.

Moreover, those who enjoy the performance of plays are limited to urban residents, while movies can be appreciated by the residents, both urban and rural, both home and abroad.

As for the influence of literature, first, it has one insurmountable barrier, language. While the movies can be enjoyed by all the people of the world, literature is appreciated only by the authors' fellow-countrymen and a small amount of foreigners who are acquainted with the language of the country.

As the whole East Asia is going to become one solid unity, movies will become a very important means of enlightening the less advanced races in the South Seas.

According to one ethnological authority, there are more than 70 races in the Philippines only and over 40 different languages spoken there. One can guess from this fact how miscellaneous and motley the languages and customs of the East Asiatic races are. Those races have invariably been placed under the imperialistic rule of America and European Powers. The western exploiters kept the natives to a low standard of life and purposely cut the common racial ties of these races.

It is a matter easier said than done to enlighten them to their real status and make them unite themselves into one. Adequate measures to awaken them to the plan and ideal of Japan must be taken immediately after the occupation and pacification of the southern areas.

The role which cinema will play in the future is indeed significant. The fact that movies can convey an idea or ideal to those who have different languages and that its influence is far larger than that of dramas and literature, will make the former the most important vehicle for the dissemination in the ideological and cultural campaign in the future. Anyone who has seen the German film "Olympia" knows what an important influence these films exerted upon the mind of the Japanese.

Government authorities as well as those concerned with the cinema should fully awaken themselves to the importance of movies as the most useful means for enlightening people and spur their activities to promote the cinema industry of Japan which is at present far below the level of the leading Powers of the world.

Creation of Economic Sphere in Asia Stressed

(Continued From Page 6)

commerce with all nations of the world.

The so-called globe economy, I wish to point out, is somewhat different from world economy. The reason I use the word "globe", is that "world" is not comprehensive enough to express the thought I have in mind. By the term globe economy, I mean the economic utilization of every aspect of the globe, including the thorough development of all underground natural resources, which have been more or less neglected in the South Sea regions and other parts of the world; the industrial development on the surface of the globe as well as the utilization of air transportation to a more extensive degree.

Important Scheme

In other words, when the Axis Powers emerge the victor and the war is brought to an end, Japan must establish the economic sphere of Greater East Asia and develop it with a view to become self-sufficient in all necessary materials for national defense within the scope of this sphere. This scheme is important because it is inconvenient in the extreme for Japan to obtain war materials for national defense from distant places in time of emergency. At the same time, however, Japan must carry on its foreign trade beyond the limits of the sphere of Greater East Asia, and for this purpose, our merchant marine must be active on all the seven seas for the promotion of our foreign trade.

With the outbreak of the Greater East Asia has become inevitable. It is no longer a plan on paper or a visionary conception. The policy for its realization must be pushed without any reserve or hesitation. Mere sentimentalism must be abandoned once and for all.

With the restoration of peace, we must make efforts for the realization of the globe economic policy along with the economic sphere policy for the commercial conquest of the world. And in this connection, I specially emphasize the importance of formulating the communication and transportation policy as the most fundamental condition for the realization of the entire scheme.

Artistic Beauty in Shadows Analyzed

(Continued From Page 6)

must have been completely rounded out in their soft, sensuous lines and as life-like. Whenever I picture to myself the beauty of the ancient puppet show, I am tingled by a sensation imagined but nonetheless cogent.

Themes of Song

How is it that this tendency to seek beauty in shadows is so pronounced only in people of the East? People of the West, too, had to live through many ages before they had electricity, gas or oil. But as far as my knowledge extends, there seems not a single instance of any people of the West seeking pleasure in shadows. Whereas in the West the sun is taken as themes of song, Japanese poets have composed lines more of the moon than of the sun.

We Japanese have always conceived and presented ghosts without legs, the body trailing off into darkness. Western ghosts are shown in complete bodies which are almost transparent. Even in such plays of the imagination or fantasy we must have a shade of pitch black, while the Western imagination gives transparency as of glass to creatures of the shades. Even in products of artcraft such as seen in daily life the colors we prefer are accumulations of shade, while those the Westerners favor are accumulations of sun rays. We find silver or copper ware more pleasing when it is marked by rusty effects; they would decry metal in such a state unclean and unsanitary, giving it a high polish. Their rooms are carefully guarded against shadow, the ceiling and the walls are often white washed or done in whitish hues. In designing gardens we place trees and plants to create shadowy space around them, but they lay out flat lawns of shrub.

How are we to explain this difference between their and our taste? Our attitude toward shadows owes to the Oriental characteristic of seeking contentment in whatever position we may find ourselves in and with whatever we may be given. Wherever shadows fall we, instead of quarreling with them, reconcile ourselves to them as something inescapable. Where but little light is permitted we resignedly make ourselves part of the shade and even try to seek beauty in it. On the contrary, the progressive races of the West have constantly striven to improvement. They turned from tapers to oil lamps, from oil to gas, from gas to electricity, always seeking more brilliancy, scrupulous to dispel every bit of shade.

(The End)

NEW CULTURAL BASIS FOR JAPANESE URGED

War of Greater East Asia Marks End of Dependence on United States, England

The necessity of breaking off from the Americans and the British culturally was emphasized by Shu Yatabe in an article in the February number of Keikoku. He stressed that now, with the declaration of war against the United States and Great Britain, Japan must build up a new culture of its own. The article follows:

"The Japanese people are good at imitating. That is a statement heard frequently. On the other hand, there are many instances which would prove the fallacy of this statement. It must be remembered that during the Meiji era the Japanese did not have the time to develop their originality or make original departures, being deeply engrossed in absorbing and taking in new culture which had suddenly flooded the country.

"One may criticize the Tokugawa Shogunate for adopting the isolation policy. But this policy was taken by the Shogunate as a measure of self-protection. By closing its doors to all outside intercourse, the Shogunate did a great service to the nation. It kept the national blood pure, and created an atmosphere which finally nurtured a strong national patriotism.

"It was only in the field of science and things material that the Japanese nation was left behind during the 300 years of the Tokugawa Shogunate. During this interim the nations in Europe and America raced ahead of Japan, militarily, economically and scientifically. Aided by science, the Europeans and Americans developed armaments which they employed to threaten and blackmail the continent of Asia thereby enhancing their material comfort.

"In other words, toward the eve of the Tokugawa period, the nations outside were laps and laps ahead in science and in things mechanical, Japan had only one recourse—to make the same advancement by using the very same rope the outside nations used in climbing up to the top.

"At first, Japan, in its exuberant enthusiasm, overstepped the bounds of what some people thought was the limit, bringing about the Rokumei-kan and Jinpuren incidents. Thus during the Meiji era, the two large currents of civilization flowed together. Sometimes these two currents intersected peacefully and at other times they did not mix.

After a hard struggle, with the nation working overtime, Japan forged ahead of the other nations. The years were trying, and the hardships grilling but the glory that attended this triumph was thrilling.

"In the race of the nations, Japan was left behind only because it was slow in starting. But this tardiness did not in any way lessen or lower Japan's capabilities.

"The start of the War of Greater East Asia requires reflection and consideration regarding the mission of the Japanese people. If the war drags out longer, Japan will be in a very advantageous position as it can then bring about the complete isolation of, and blockade against, the United States and Great Britain. In that sense the present war is one of destruction. Nevertheless, at the same time, Japan is engaged in a great task of construction.

"At this time the Japanese must break off from the Americans and British in all fields—culturally, ideologically, politically as well as economically."

WARRIORS CONTRASTED

Alexander the Great, Caesar and Other Generals Famous in Western History Lacked Qualities Which Make Up Real Bushi

Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, Napoleon Bonaparte and other famous European warriors perhaps can be called great men and strategists but they lacked one quality, virtue, which is one of the most shining qualities of bushido, General Baron Sadao Araki stated in an article called "Bushido" which appeared in a book devoted to the study of the Japanese spirit.

The General stated that he likes Kusunoki Masashige most among all bushi, for Masashige was not only a great warrior and strategist but a man of high morals and character. As is well known, Masashige defeated the Shogunate army that rose in rebellion during the reign of Emperor Godaigo. When Takauji rose again in arms against the Throne, Emperor Godaigo commanded Masashige to lead a punitive army. Then Masashige conceived a intelligent scheme and consulted with the court. The courtiers who had no knowledge of strategy nor any experience in warfare, rejected Masashige's strategy on the ground that it was too barbarous and consequently his plan of operation was not adopted.

This brave warrior, however, did not protest against the courtiers' decision because it was sanctioned by the Emperor, nor did he resign. Obedient to the command of the Throne, he started on an expedition though he knew well that the war will turn out a debacle. Foreigners may wonder why the warrior did not draw the nobleman's attention to the weakness of their strategy but the Japanese people have no difficulty in comprehending this action.

When his son Masatsura petitioned him to take him along in the war, he rejected his son's request and ordered him to remain at home. At Sakurai between Osaka and Kyoto, where they parted, Masashige told his son as follows. "When I die in the coming war, take over my work. If you fail to subjugate the rebels, tell your kinsmen to assume the work till all of our family and relatives have sacrificed themselves for this cause." This heart-rending will of Masashige's has inspired countless patriots of this country and at present there is no Japanese who does know this story.

Masashige is widely known not only as a loyal warrior but also as a first-class strategist. In a book written by Masashige, entitled "Bravery and Cowardliness" he says that "in the first stage of battle the condition is something like a dark night and no officers or men can not understand the outcome. As time passes, the situation turns out something like twilight and in the end the whole war conditions become clear as in broad daylight. The war situation of both the enemy and friend are to be seen clearly and minutely.

"He who is brave in the last stage of war, is really worthy of the name of a brave warrior. Those who are desperately courageous in the first stage can not be called brave in the true sense of the word. Those who are not courageous through the three stages are real cowards."

This clear insight of Masashige's into the psychology of man was the very essence of his intelligent strategy.

During a certain campaign, a warrior of his army complained that he was very hungry. Nawa Nagatoshi, another famous bushi among the Masashige's staff, reproached him saying, "Any bushi worthy of the name should never complain of such a trifle matter." Masashige said to Nagatoshi, "No, you must not be so severe. A samurai is a human being, and it is natural that he should feel hungry some times. One must not criticize others without considering the particular condition and occasion." He always had the welfare of his men at heart.

It is no wonder that those who followed Masashige devoted themselves at the command of their leader because he was so thoughtful of their welfare as well as virtuous.

General Araki says that though he admits that the famous warriors of Western countries such as Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, Napoleon Bonaparte, Frederick the Great and Hannibal were great men and efficient strategists, he feels something wanting in those people. Though they had courage and were tacticious they seem to have lacked virtue. When one reads the lives of bushi, one finds them all upright and moral. This high moral standard of the Japanese warriors was attained by mental and emotional discipline.

Most of the great bushi had philosopher or Buddhist priests as their advisers or instructors. Hojo Tokimune, a Dictator in the Kamakura Period had a Chinese priest named Sogen as his instructor, who aided him in attaining poise and self-command. Thus he was not a bit disturbed or worried when large expeditionary forces of Kublai Khan tried to invade this country.

Another bushi General Araki likes is Kato Kiyomasa. He adores Kiyomasa for his pure and naive character as well as for his military valor. It is because Kiyomasa had a pure and simple heart and led an upright life that most of the youngsters of this country love and admire him.

Kiyomasa devoted his life solely for his lord, Hideyoshi. He was, however, too disinterested and clean-handed to mix with his colleagues who were more or less egoistic and dubious in righteousness. As a result, he fell victim to the slanderous tongue of one of his colleagues and finally was sentenced to remain in confinement.

When a great earthquake occurred, during his confinement, however, he ran to the castle of Fushimi, where Toyotomi Hideyoshi was living, to rescue and protect the latter. Deeply impressed by the pure and naive mind of his subject Toyotomi forgave and released him from confinement. Hideyoshi himself was also a man of simple and naive character. This is the reason why these two bushi are adored and loved universally by the Japanese people.

When Hideyori, the son of Hideyoshi, met Shogun Tokugawa Iyeyasu after a conflict between the two, Kiyomasa followed his lord, secretly cherishing a resolution to kill Iyeyasu and himself, if the antagonist might injure the prestige of his lord. It is said that after the conference was finished uneventfully, Kiyomasa pulled out a dagger from his bosom and sobbed saying, "Now I have repaid the favor of the late lord." From this sort of naivete must have sprung the courage which makes the life of Kato Kiyomasa so admirable.

A third samurai named Kimura Shigenari is prominent for his nobility. After the conflict between Iyeyasu and Hideyori came to an end, he was dispatched to the peace conference as the envoy of Hideyori. He succeeded in concluding peace with the antagonist successfully, thereby enhancing the prestige of his side and that at the age of 20. His success is attributable to the refined personality he had cultivated as well as his supreme courage. It is recorded that, during the war between Iyeyasu and Hideyori in which he took part, he used to take a bath, comb his hair, burn incense and play tabor. Moreover it is well known that he burned incense in his helmet before he went to the war in which he died a glorious death at the age of 20.

Besides the aforementioned characteristics of bushi, namely, virtue as is represented by Masashige, philosophical culture of Tokimune, pure heart of Kiyomasa, and the elegance of Shigenari, samurai must be possessed of the magnanimous character as is shown by the late Marshal Iwao Oyama.

During the Russo-Japanese War, Marshal Oyama lead the Imperial Army as the Commander-in-Chief of the expeditionary forces in Manchuria. However, he left all the military affairs to General Kodama, the chief of the staff, and consequently he sometimes did not know when and where the troops under his command were operating. It is a well known fact that one day Marshal Oyama, hearing the deafening roar of gunfire, asked the chief of the staff, "General Kodama, where is the battle fought today?"

When the visitors from the homeland met him in the camps he revealed his firm resolution, saying, "I have left all military affairs in charge of General Kodama. If the war situation should become critical, however, I will take command of the army." Such broad-mindedness as Marshal Oyama's is essential to a great commander. Marshal Iwao Oyama was the warrior of warriors.

All in all, samurai of both ancient and modern ages, have a common characteristic in that they were gentlemen of highly human character, to say nothing of their peerless and brilliant military valor. This is the very reason why the samuraihood of this country is so highly thought of, both at home and abroad.

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LOMBARD ST. QUAKES UNDER NIPPON DRIVE

Loss of Singapore Will Mean Dire Economic Disaster To Britain, U.S.

PANIC SALES SEEN IN CITY

Japan's Grasp on Malaya Will Be Strangle-hold on Imperial Route

The economic foundation of Britain and the United States will begin to rock dizzily back and forth with the loss of Singapore on which rests the vast storehouse of these two great Anglo-Saxon nations filled with foodstuffs, rubber, tin, oil and other strategical materials, say financial observers in Tokyo.

Lombard Street has been plunged into utter confusion on receipt of the news from various parts of the world all telling Londoners the approach of the last day of Singapore, the heart of the British Empire which lived on the products of its dominions and colonies build around the Indian Ocean for the past three centuries. In London, the stocks of rubber, tin and oil businesses began to collapse one after another at the beginning of this week as City men became desperate and began selling fast with a feeling that the day of Singapore is now over. In the wake of these certificate followed commodity, shares soon plunging the money market into a whirlpool of panic.

40% Lost to British

The money invested in the southwestern Pacific area by British capitalist reaches £829,000,000, which constitutes 25.6 per cent of the whole British capital invested in the world except the British Isles. If the capital invested in India and Ceylon is included British investment in this part of the world will total £1,267,000,000, which is nearly 40 per cent of the whole investment of English capitalists abroad. It is not difficult to imagine from this fact the depth of gloom and desperation in which the money men of London are finding themselves just now.

Much more serious in nature than the loss of the personal property of London merchants, are the blows which the paralysis of the financial, commercial and industrial systems in the southwestern Pacific area, following the fall of Malaya into Japanese hands, have dealt on the economic system of the British Empire itself. It is also easy to imagine that the loss of Singapore which means the loss of British naval supremacy over the Indian Ocean, will tear to pieces the so-called "Imperial Route" through which Britain has been obtaining freely all the materials it needs from its dominions and colonies in this part of the world.

The wartime economy of the United States is supposed to have been built on a more solid foundation than that on which warring Britain rests. The United States sells 27.3 per cent of its goods to the southwestern Pacific area and buys from it 15.4 per cent of its total imports. Soon after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the United States Government started switching its reliance on strategical materials from this area to South America. In spite of this effort, the consternation of Wall Street seems to be as profound as that of Lombard Street.

In Disregard of Danger

Singapore has been enjoying great prosperity as the greatest transhipment port in the Pacific, but in recent years it has been transformed into a port for the exportation of tin, rubber, quinine and other products of Malaya to the United States almost exclusively. The dependency of the wartime economy of the United States on the southwestern Pacific area is very large, and this is the reason why the United States has plunged itself into the current war in sheer disregard of the danger that the entry into the war might destroy the economic life of the American people.

Within a little more than two months after the outbreak of the war, the United States has lost the Philippines and before long the strategic materials produced in Malaya, the Netherland East Indies, Australia, India and New Zealand without which the United States cannot prosecute the war successfully will be placed in the hands of Japan. President Roosevelt and financial leaders of that country can never minimize the blows which the complete stoppage of the flow of these strategic materials from the southern regions to American will give to the economy of warring America.

TO STUDY PRIVATE PHONES

New Installations Will Require Much Valuable Material

Sekae Tejima, Communications Vice-Minister, stated at the committee for settlements of the House of Representatives Thursday, that the Government is not prepared to take any immediate action for the requisition of telephones reports the Chugai.

"The matter of requisitioning telephones owned by private persons who have no voluntary desire to part with them," proceeded the Vice-Minister "must await more careful study, for such an action will mean withdrawing them from the people of their rights over property. In addition the amount of valuable materials required for making new installations of requisitioned telephones, is by no means small. The private individuals that voluntarily contribute their telephones from a feeling of patriotic duty."

Banjermasin, Dutch Borneo, Now Occupied, Is Town of Rubber, Diamond and Lazy Life

Banjermasin, in Dutch Borneo, occupied by the Japanese Army Forces February 10, is completely dependent on rubber, says Tokuichiro Kosugi of the Nomura Gomei Kaisha who stayed in that port-town from 1937 to 1940.

The town is located on the southern coast of Dutch Borneo, and can be reached by ship from Surabaya, Java, in two days. It is the greatest rubber growing center of the island, and the ups and downs of the rubber quotations on the international free market always have the strongest sway over business in this town. When the prices are high, the town is overcrowded with brown natives of the island who work in the rubber plantations and Chinese merchants who sell foodstuffs and daily necessities to these laborers with handsome profits. But while the rubber business is depressed, there is no life in the half-deserted streets of Banjermasin except the half-naked Polynesians and dogs with empty stomachs idling in the shades of the houses.

Besides rubber, diamond is produced in the vicinity of the town. This precious stone is mined by natives in primitive fashion. Japanese are not allowed by the Dutch authorities to engage in the mining business.

The population of Banjermasin comprises mostly of Malays and Japanese. The rest are Chinese, and Dutchmen, most of whom are half-castes. The majority of the Japanese residents numbering some 160 in the town are employed by the rubber manufacturing factories.

The Chinese dominate commerce of the town, however. Natives who do not like to work hard, spend most of their time and money on movies. Their sole purpose in life is to make the pilgrimage to Mecca.

FINANCIERS FAVOR GOVERNMENT PLANS

Headway Being Made in Southern Islands Gives Feeling Of Strength to Japan

The proposed development of resources in occupied southern regions, the outline of which was recently made public by the Government at the present Diet session, is favorably received by financiers and industrialists of this country. The Government has no idea of establishing a special national policy institution to monopolize enterprises, but will follow a policy of asking experienced specialists to cooperate with the Government. This policy, the Economist says, is very much favored by entrepreneurs, who for that reason are determined to render their fullest support to the Government.

Japanese industry is sorely in need of materials from southern regions such as iron ore, aquatic products, aluminum, chemicals, chemical fertilizers, hemp, rubber, copper, tin, lumber, nickel, manganese ore, raw cotton and wool. At present the Japan Iron Manufacturing Company is developing resources through one of its affiliated concerns, the Iizuka Iron Ore Company.

Southern Resources Important

The Japan Steel Tubing Company is tapping ferrous ore through the Nanyo Iron and Steel Company under its direct management. Bauxite is imported by the Showa Electro-Industry Company through the Ishihara Industry Company. At any rate, the southern resources have far-reaching effects on Japanese industries. Malayan tin is noted throughout the world. Its mining and refining processes are primitive, while its quality is exceedingly good. Application of Japanese technique will elevate the tin industry to a very highly-developed standard. Ferrous ore is produced in large quantities, while its production cost is low.

Ferrous ore on Hainan Island is 62 per cent pure, rivalling that of Morocco in Africa and exceeding Yangtze ore with 52 per cent purity and Japanese ore with 52 per cent purity. If iron sand of Japan is utilized, iron from southern regions will be manufactured into products of a very fine quality. What makes Japan feel strong is the fact that the development of Hainan Island is making headway, so much so that in the next one or two years enterprises there will be placed on a solid foundation, it is pointed out by the Economist.

FAMILY PROPERTY NOT PUT OUTSIDE STATE TAXATION

Inheritance Tax in Japan Comparatively Low; Will Not Be Abolished

That the Government has no mind to abolish the inheritance tax, or of utilizing the Imperial Rule Assistance Association for urging the people to promptness in tax payment, was disclosed in course of discussions at the committee for the Taxation Increase Bill of the House of Peers on Thursday, according to the Chugai.

Replying to Viscount Koki Okochi who asked if the Imperial Rule Assistance Association will be utilized by the Government for expediting tax-levying, Hideo Matsukuma, Director of the Taxation Bureau of the Finance Ministry, testified that the Association will not be required to do the actual tax-levying, although its services in popularizing the idea of the importance of prompt payment of taxes will be very welcome. The Association will not be asked to approach every individual in this matter, the Director added.

Continuing, the Viscount asked if the Government was not prepared to safeguard the Japanese family system by recognizing a part of its property as sacred and inseparable from the family, placing it out of reach of the inheritance tax in order to have the system, a peculiar possession of this country, safely preserved. The Viscount pointed out that the object of the inheritance tax is not the home, but the inheritor.

Inheritance Tax Low

Okinori Kaya, Minister of Finance, stated in reply that the Government had not yet entertained any thought of abolishing the inheritance tax. Such a tax was existed in this country for a long time, and its rate moreover, when compared with that of other countries, is comparatively low. The suggestion made by the Viscount, continued the Minister, of placing a part of the family property out of reach of state taxation is sacred, will entail much technical difficulties, since deciding the amounts to be so set aside will be no easy task for people of varied conditions and walks of life.

STRENGTH OBSERVED IN VARYING PRICES

Control on Speculative Stocks Makes for Stability and National Stimulus

Faithfully reflecting the national strength of Japan following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, stock prices in Osaka have been going up. The rising tendency is especially pronounced on munitions and oil issues. Fears once entertained that a measure for preventing falling stock prices might be adopted, have proved unnecessary.

On the other hand, however, steps for preventing prices of stocks from going up too high are contemplated. Highest prices, the Economist says, are likely to be fixed for the purpose, considering the fact that unstinted rise of stock prices in time of war is indicative of an unhealthy trend. The Japanese magazine continues to say:

"Fixing of highest and lowest prices is right in principle, but a moment later these prices may prove useless. This is the reason why top and bottom stock prices are fixed. It is not correct, therefore, to say that leaving stock prices to their own course is necessarily against the spirit of cooperation with the current wartime situation. Of course, price movements have limits of their own. If the situation goes beyond a limit, steps must be taken to counteract this. A more important matter is the control of those elements disturbing the stock market situation and suppression of prices of speculative stocks from soaring too high or going off abruptly. Rise and fall of prices rather reflect real national strength.

War Plus Construction

"That brilliant war results are reflected in stock prices is welcome, but this should not come out of temporary excitement. This War will be a sustained war, as is well aware. War plus construction is its feature. A new East Asiatic order must be established following the battles. Development of resources in southern regions cannot be realized in a brief period.

"Domestic resources and materials at hand must be fully utilized at least for the time being. Increase in the production of munitions, industrial materials and daily necessities is a prerequisite. Stock prices envisaging all this are hoped for. Simultaneously, suppression of vicious inflation and increasing bond absorption are left to the stock market.

"Increase of margin on major issues has been carried out in succession since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. In one week commencing December 8, for instance, the Osaka Stock Exchange raised the margin four times in rapid succession. The fifth raise was effected in the second week. It was not until January 4 that the sixth raise was made.

WILL SPUR SHIPBUILDING BY USING OCCUPIED YARDS

Gov. Will Extend Aid for Construction of Needed Wooden Bottoms

Vice-Admiral Ken Terashima, Minister of Communications, in his reply to an interpellation by Eisaku Honda, member of Koa Domei, at the committee for settlements of the House of Representatives on Thursday, clarified the Government policy to spur the construction of wooden ships by formulating types of ships to be built, and by utilizing shipyards taken from the enemy in the occupied areas, says the Chugai.

The Minister's statement in substance is reported as follows:

"In view of the great shipping need, the Government will actively extend its good offices to see that all needful materials are made available for the construction of wooden ships. The Maritime Affairs Board will invite the cooperation of engineers from civilian quarters to spur the program. Standardization of types of ships will also be enforced as a means of aiding the plan. Shipbuilding yards taken by the Imperial Forces from the enemy in the occupied regions will be utilized to their full capacity as that will save the consumption of materials and labor required for the construction of new shipyards. Efforts will also be made for the supply of labor and materials for the expansion of existing shipbuilding yards in Japan."

Bank of Japan Accounts

February 13
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,979,851
Over Issues	297,854
Deposits	655,588
Loans	570,286

ALL STOCKS RALLY AS TRADING BRISK

Floor Waits for Speech by Premier Tojo in Diet on Singapore Fall

All stocks rallied on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Friday as most traders went out for vigorous operations awaiting with great expectation the speech to be made by Premier General Hideki Tojo in the Diet simultaneously with the announcement by the Imperial Headquarters of the complete occupation of Singapore, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

The general rally shown in the morning session was led by S.M.R., Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, Osaka Exchange, new, and N.Y.K. Stimulated by the steady rise indicated by miscellaneous shares, the bourse issue showed remarkable activities in the morning. It opened at ¥132.30, 50 sen higher than its closing price on the previous day and closed at ¥132.60 in the morning.

Soon after the start of the afternoon session, Teikoku Rayon, new, firmed up, and in its wake followed Kanegafuchi Spinning, new. On account of the termination of adjustment operations, the stocks of peace industries were enlivened and they moved up markedly. In the long-term section, S.M.R. continued to rise in the afternoon. The bourse issue closed at ¥131.80.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

First Section

	Clos.		Mar.	Apr.
Fuji Spinning (50)	66.0	u1.1	66.3	67.0
Do. new (25)	36.6	u .2	37.0	37.4
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	155.0	u .9	155.7	156.3
Do. new (25)	98.8	u2.8	99.5	100.8
Teikoku Rayon (50)	101.3	....	101.6	102.5
Do. new (37½)	92.2	u1.6	92.2	92.7
Tokyo Rayon (50)	35.1	u .5	34.2	34.0
Toko Rayon, new (50)	74.4	u1.1	74.8	75.2
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	74.4	u1.1	74.8	75.2
Electro-chemical (50)	....	u .1	....	....
Ensuiko Sugar (50)	63.6	u .4	64.1	64.4

Second Section

	Clos.		Mar.	Apr.
N. Y. K. (50)	111.7	u1.4	112.7	112.7
Do. new (37½)	96.4	u1.3	96.9	97.8
O. S. K. (50)	101.5	u1.2	102.5	102.8
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	82.8	u .4	83.1	84.1
Do. new (25)	54.7	u .5	55.0	55.6
Uraga Dock (50)	138.5	u .6	88.6	89.0
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	104.5	d .8	105.0	106.0
Hitachi Works (50)	75.8	d .1	76.5	75.1
Steel Tube (50)	77.0	u .1	77.7	78.3

Third Section

	Clos.		Mar.	Apr.
S. M. R. (50)	72.9	u3.2	73.4	73.8
Japan Fat	63.4	u1.1	....	64.0
Japan Soda	30.1	u .1	30.9	31.3
Japan Oil	....	u .6	....	....
Karafuto Oil	....	u .3	....	....
Shochiku	....	u .4	....	....

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Kogo 5%	106.40	106.40	106.40	106.40
Second 5%	106.30	106.30	106.30	106.30
First 4%	102.85	102.85	102.85	102.85

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	132.4	132.9	132.2	131.8
N. Y. K., old	101.2	112.1	111.2	111.1
N. Y. K., new	96.7	96.9	96.3	96.0
Kanegafuchi Spin	154.1	154.9	154.1	154.8
Do. new	98.3	99.5	98.3	98.2
Teikoku Rayon, n.	92.3	92.7	92.0	92.7
Osaka Stock, new	72.3	72.6	72.5	72.2
S. M. Railway	73.3	73.0	73.0	73.2
Mitsubishi Heavy	104.6	104.4	104.4	104.4
Hitachi Works	76.0	75.9	75.9	76.0
Japan Steel Tube	77.2	77.3	77.0	77.6
Japan Oil	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0
Japan Mining	62.4	62.4	62.1	62.1
Manchurian Ind.	59.0	59.0	59.0	59.0

FERTILIZER BODY FOUNDED

Research to Be Conducted of All Co-Prosperity Sphere

The Greater East Asia Fertilizer Investigation Society was formally founded Thursday, at its inaugural meeting held at the Kogyo Club (Industrialists' Club), Marunouchi. Count Tadamasa Sakai was elected first president. The project was sponsored by the Japan Fertilizer Institute, and representatives of leading farmers societies and fertilizer manufacturers of the country were present at the meeting. The Society aims to formulate a fertilizer policy for the entire area in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and to conduct all necessary research.

The office of the Society will be located within the Japan Fertilizer Institute, and President Count Sakai will be assisted by the Synthetic, Phosphate, Nitrate and Organic Fertilizer committees composed of 54 full-time, 58 temporary and 27 special committeemen who were appointed at the meeting from fertilizer and scholastic circles at large.

Record Slump Hits City As London Stocks Dive On Singapore Reverses

A severe slump hit the London stock market on receipt of reports of the British defeat at Singapore Thursday, according to information reaching Domei from Lisbon. The City was panic struck as the defenders of Singapore failed to stop the relentless onslaught of the Japanese. In one day tin stocks dropped 30 per cent registering record falls. Diamond and gold stocks were also on the downward curve. Meanwhile, Reuter reported, according to a Domei cable via Berne, Switzerland, that the Office of Production Management at Washington had decided to restrict the use of tin by about 40 per cent by limiting the manufacture of can for canned goods. This will drastically curtail production of canned pork, coffee, tobacco, beans and other canned products. Rubber for civilian use will also be severely restricted.

AGENCY TO PROTECT VOCATION-CHANGERS

Commerce Minister Kishi in Diet Announces Institution Of Relief Measure

Establishment of an agency for the protection of job-changers was announced by Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi in the plenary session of the House of Representatives Thursday, the Miyako reports.

The Commerce and Industry Ministry announced the above measure in view of a proposal introduced to the session, regarding the relief of small industrialists and merchants, who have and will be forced to change their businesses.

Following explanations by Yoshio Kanemitsu of the Yokusan Doshikai of the reason for introducing the proposal, Mr. Kishi clarified the view of the Government toward the problem.

Mr. Kishi said that although the economic structure of Japan is destined greatly to expand as a result of the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, we cannot expect the distribution of raw materials and manufactured goods to small industrialists and merchants in this country to be raised to the pre-war level. "You must remember, that today fighting is in progress on all fronts and all the ships Japan can afford must be used first of all for the transportation of troops and war materials.

Adjustments Necessary

"Japan must make adjustments in its industry not only to meet the wartime shortage of goods but to remove technical defects in industry and commerce and to place the whole industrial and commercial systems of this country on a more rationalized basis. In other words, the reorganization of Japanese industry is to increase the economic strength of Japan as a whole.

"All the job-changers will be given special training by the National Labor Training Office and the Vocational Guidance Office, and some day they will be given decent jobs in the South. As to the relief of these small industrialists and merchants, the Government is considering a reduction in the taxes to be levied on them and establishing an agency for affording financial relief."

CONSTRUCTION RUNS PARALLEL WITH WAR

Four-Point Policy for Development of Southern Regions Explained in Diet

Japan's policy of "War Plus Construction" in connection with the War of Greater East Asia was made public recently at the general budget committee meeting in the House of Representatives. The policy embodies four greatest points relative to the development of occupied southern areas. These four points follow:

(1) To secure important natural resources especially those prerequisite to the achievement of the War.

(2) To prevent these materials from being shifted indirectly to hostile countries.

(3) To secure self-sufficiency of Japanese troops operating on the spot.

(4) To induce industrial enterprises now in existence cooperate with Japan.

Policy Appropriate

The policy is generally believed as appropriate during this transitory period at a time when large-scale war operations are progressing, because of the fact that acquisition and enlargement of key materials is of a cardinal affair for Japan to win the war. The development of natural resources needs to be urgent as a matter of course, the Economist points out.

Enlarging on these points, President Teiichi Suzuki of the Planning Board made a detailed explanation on the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. According to Lieutenant-General Suzuki, resources in southern regions will be developed urgently to meet Japan's immediate demands; but those requiring no urgency will not be tapped for the time being. Fundamental measures of development will be fixed by the Government, which will arrange and rearrange necessary steps in a concrete way. The highest importance will be attached to transportation of materials under control of the Army and Navy.

By so doing, the magazine continues, important military materials, including rubber, tin, Manila hemp and others, will be secured by Japan, while efforts will be made to prevent them from flowing into enemy countries. As to petroleum products, mineral products and agricultural and forestry products, the Government will follow a policy not to organize special corporations for their industrial enterprises, but will let experienced men look after the businesses for cooperation with the Government.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	181.8	same
N.Y.K., new, short-term	96.0	+ .30
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	98.2	+1.80
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.38	— 0.1
Government bonds, Kogo 5s	106.40	same

IRON, STEEL POLICY WITHIN SPHERE TOLD

Chief Director of Control Association Assures of Large Ore Deposits

Naoto Kobinata, chief director of the Iron and Steel Control Association, has made public his statement on iron and steel in connection with the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere through the Economist. His statement runs substantially as follows:

"In order to enlarge war operations, the economic structure of this country must be solid. The iron and steel industry is especially vital to meet the purpose. Ferrous ore and coal are absolutely necessary for the iron manufacturing industry. Resources of ore are abundant in Manchoukuo, Chosen and Japan Proper. Their amount of hoarding reaches several billion tons and mines are operated. However, southern regions where the Imperial troops are operating have far greater deposits. Many ore mines used to be developed by Japanese industrialists. When the asset-freezing measures were enforced against Japan, however, shipment of these products to Japan were suspended. These mines will be tapped once more in the near future.

Have Large Deposits

"As to coal resources, Japan Proper and Chosen have large deposits, but Manchoukuo has an enormous amount of about 20,000,000,000 tons of coal deposit and North China about 150,000,000,000 tons of it. Combination of ferrous ore in Japan, Manchoukuo, China and South Seas and coal in Japan, Manchoukuo and China will place iron production of Japan on a tremendous scale, leaving no stone unturned for Japan to carry out military operations in the future. Transportation is one of the most vital issues connected with production increase of iron.

"Speaking of Manchoukuo's iron industry, some people apparently seem to underestimate the value of the industry for the reason that its iron industry is based on disposing of low percentage ore. This comes from the fact that they are very much influenced by high percentage ore in southern regions. However, the fact must not be ignored that utilization of resources within easy reach of Japan is most economical. Even in the United States, not to speak of Germany and Britain, disposal of low percentage ore is being enforced steadily."

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1942

America Abdicates Her Naval Command

Admiral Thomas C. Hart, erstwhile commander of the now non-existent United States Asiatic Fleet and commander-in-chief of the Allied naval forces in the Southwest Pacific, has been relieved of his command. The United States Navy Department has also just announced that Navy Day will not be celebrated in that country this year. What greater admission could there be than these that the United States has sunk to the lowest nadir of its history as a naval Power? What better evidence is there than these that the whole conduct of the naval war in the Pacific by the United States has turned out to be one gigantic debacle?

Admiral Hart was an obvious failure. Fleeing from his post in Philippine waters without giving one effective battle to the Japanese fleet, he withdrew to Java to be made commander-in-chief of the unified Allied fleet over the head of the better-qualified Dutch commander out of concession to the political importance of the United States.

He was lauded as a great submarine expert, but the Japanese continued to dispatch their convoys all over the seas he was supposed to defend and to land expeditions on islands throughout that area. To cap his career, he practically lost his combined fleet when Japanese fliers bombed his principal ships, including an American heavy cruiser, into virtual oblivion. No wonder he became sick enough to ask to be relieved of his command! He follows in the well-worn foot-steps of his predecessors in disgrace, Admiral Kimmel and Lieutenant-General Short of Pearl Harbor fame. No wonder that even shameless Americans lack the brazenness to celebrate Navy Day this year!

No American army officer was capable enough to be made commander-in-chief of the land forces in the Southwest Pacific, so the Englishman, Sir Archibald Wavell, had to be imported. Admiral Hart now has had to be replaced by the Dutch commander, Vice-Admiral C. E. L. Helfrich. Where are the American officers? What work is the United States doing in the war? Apparently among the Allies themselves there is no confidence in the competence of American leadership.

The United States boasts of being the "arsenal of democracy". Apparently the Americans find it more to their taste to work in the factories behind the lines while their more valiant and capable allies go forth into battle. Though, of course, even these more valiant ones are of no avail against the invincible men of Japan.

American and British Poverty

Of the extent to which American and British industries and economies will be affected by the issue of the War of Greater East Asia it may be still too early to make estimate. But the true situation regarding their respective positions may as well be made clear now as later. For such purpose we may draw upon the statistical data recently presented by one of our vernacular contemporaries, the Chugai Shogyo.

The United States and Britain are dependent on external supplies of rubber to the extent of 96 and 96.4 per cent respectively. For tin there have been supplies externally to the extent of 89.8 and 80 per cent respectively. Britain's need of tungsten has been met by scarcely less imports, something like 80 per cent of the total being yearly taken from external sources, while the United States' dependence on Malaya and other sources has been about 35.8 per cent of the total.

For chromite the United States and Britain have been depending on external supplies to the extent of 32 and 13 per cent respectively of the total. In manganese the United States has taken a stronger position, her yearly imports amounting to 20.1 per cent of the total requirement, but Britain's imports have been running up to as high as 72 per cent of the total, on an average.

Production of mica in the United States is sufficient to fill less than 20 per cent of the actual need. Britain's position in this respect is better but more than half the total requirement or 52 per cent on an average, has to be taken from external sources. In hemp the Philippines have been a steady supplier to the United States, the annual exports being equivalent to 70.9 per cent of the total American consumption. Britain's requirement of hemp has been supplied entirely from oversea sources, there being no production within the Empire. In jute both the United States and Britain are wholly dependent on imports. They take equally weak positions with regard to quinine, the United States importing 99 per cent of the actual consumption, while Britain is a 100 per cent importer. For raw silk the United States has been dependent on imports to the extent of 95.6 per cent of the total consumption, while for lead and petroleum Britain's annual imports have been equivalent to 60 and 25 per cent respectively of the total requirements.

It is important to note that most of these products of strategic importance have in the past been supplied from the areas already brought, or which are being brought, under the control of Japanese arms. Dominance of Japanese influence over the southwestern Pacific will put an end to these supplies for the most part. Some of the products mentioned above may be secured from South American sources. But it is no secret that from the sources accessible there or elsewhere only trickling streams of supply can flow for some time to come. Meanwhile, demands in the United States and Britain must expand under the exigencies of war. As long as these countries fail to meet such a situation with adequacy, their fighting power must perforce go down in the scale of war potentials.

CREATION OF ECONOMIC SPHERE IN GREATER EAST ASIA STRESSED

Japan Must Promote Trade With Neighbor Countries In Parallel With Decisive Victory in War

By TOSHIO NARASAKI

Gaiko Jiho

It is generally believed here that the war between Japan and the Anglo-American combination will be a long-term one. This may be the case, yet on the other hand the hostilities may be brought to an end in short order with Japan enjoying a decisive victory.

Temporarily placing this issue aside, however, it goes without saying that offense is the best method of defense—witness the surprise attack on Hawaii by the Japanese Navy at the outset of the war which was certainly a great success. When units of the Imperial Navy's air arm swept down on Pearl Harbor that memorable Sunday morning last December, the highly vaunted American fleet must indeed have presented a sorry spectacle.

Officers and men, rudely shaken from their stupor of deep slumber which apparently came as a result of a heavy Saturday night ashore, dashed about in utter consternation and confusion. What the Japanese Navy achieved that day will of course go down in history, but what is of greater importance, for the present at least, is that the world has been shown that it is the continental United States and not the Empire of the Rising Sun which is exposed to the danger of air attacks.

U.S. Receives Shock

There is no denying the fact that the people of America had taken it as a foregone conclusion that Japan would be easy prey once the two nations were at war. They did not hesitate to recognize the strength of Germany's fighting machine but as far as Japan was concerned, were convinced that once hostilities broke out, the Island Empire would soon collapse. Now, however, both the Government and the people of the United States have received a shock from which they are not likely to recover easily and have come to the full realization that Japan, as an enemy, is to be even more dreaded than the Third Reich.

In a statement issued soon after the outbreak of the war, the Japanese Government revealed that Washington right up to the time of rupture of relations demanded that Japan recognize Chungking as the central government of China and, moreover, that Japanese Forces of occupation be withdrawn completely from China. These amazing demands were made by President Roosevelt and the American Secretary of State Cordell Hull, in complete disregard of what four years of military activity in China meant to Japan.

Remains Adamant to End

This attitude was hardly in keeping with usual diplomatic procedure—as long as America appeared willing to continue diplomatic negotiations, it was a matter of course for the Japanese to believe that the American authorities were prepared to make some concession, but they remained adamant to the bitter end. This stubborn attitude, I may point out here, was not due merely to America's desire to adhere to its theory and principle but to its failure to accurately estimate Japan's determination and, more important, Japan's fighting strength. The United States is not lacking in men of ability and keen foresight but, through the conceit of Roosevelt and his political and military colleagues, the world has been plunged into the throes of a gigantic war.

I may add here that even Great Britain, which is far more experienced and astute in its diplomatic dealings, also apparently underestimated Japan, and this distorted conception must have had some influence on the attitude America adopted. Britain, with its long-standing tradition of "ruler of the waves," regarded Japan, as a naval power, as its pupil and made light of any threat from that direction. If this war had not broken out Britain might still be regarded as invincible on the seas but that bubble has been pricked and today Japan regards it as nothing but an old tutor on the retired list. Failing to appreciate the strength of the Imperial Navy, Britain dispatched the 35,000-ton battleship Prince of Wales, to Singapore as a feeble gesture of intimidation, but what happened to the pride of the British Asiatic Fleet is common knowledge—it was sunk, together with the Repulse, in the first encounter with the Japanese Navy.

Economic Extention Advocated

With the Imperial Forces enjoying sweeping successes on all fronts, the sphere of Greater East Asia has been clearly defined as the sphere of Japan's economic activities. Early last summer I wrote a book advocating the extension of our economic activities to Greater East Asia because of the fact that the economic policy of the Japanese Government and the views advocated by our scholars on the subject were inclined to be confined to the Japan-Manchoukuo-China bloc. Today, the broader economic sphere has become a matter of common sense.

Under the international situation which prevailed in former days, however, the establishment of a Greater East Asian economic sphere was extremely difficult. The friendly nations in this sphere were limited to Manchoukuo, China under the Wang Ching-wei regime, French Indo-China and Thailand, so under such conditions any attempt to expand economically in such a way as to take in the entire Greater East Asia sphere was practically impossible. This undertaking was made all the more difficult with French Indo-China being more or less reluctant to cooperate with Japan and Thailand.

Prospects Bright

With the outbreak of the present war, however, Japan's adoption of a policy which takes into account the full realization of a Greater East Asian economic sphere has become simply a matter of course. Prospects are definitely bright but I wish to stress here that an economic undertaking on this scale will never become a reality unless supported by substantial political power. Mere "lip service," or instructions issued from a distant point, will never be carried out sufficiently to bring about the establishment of sphere economy in the true sense of the phrase.

There appears to be little to cause worry in this connection, however, as with command of the Pacific and the South Seas, Japan's political power now extends throughout the sphere of Greater East Asia and it may be taken as a matter of course that countries in the South Sea regions will ultimately become members of this great economic sphere.

The Greater East Asia War may be long drawn out. This may cause worry to some people but in my opinion the longer the better for Japan. A half-baked victory will serve to no good purpose. Japan must defeat Great Britain and the United States in a thoroughgoing manner, and peace terms, when they are concluded, must be on favorable terms. In the past, Japan has invariably been far too humanitarian in war compared with the Western countries and this is a fact admitted even by Occidental critics.

No Fear for Inflation

If this turns out to be a long-term struggle, we may find ourselves engaged in battle with remnants of the Anglo-American forces and at the same time engaged in developing the natural resources of the South Sea regions. Increases in war expenditures are bound to become enormous but if our productive power also increases as a result of this, there will be no fear over the issuance of paper currency in proportion to the volume of products produced. Under this arrangement, there will be no occasion to fear pernicious financial inflation.

Under the conservative policy of the Tokugawa Shogunate during the feudal period, Japan was unable to expand economically but the time has now come when our country must make up for lost time in one bold stroke.

I have not the slightest doubt that Japan will emerge victorious in the present war. It is true Britain enjoys a long tradition as a great naval power and the United States navy and air force are not to be held in contempt but we have a weapon in Japan which is termed "human bullet"—a plane, loaded with deadly explosives which crashes on enemy battleships—which neither Britain nor the United States possess.

Victim to 'Human Bullets'

It is quite apparent, therefore, that if the enemy navies make any positive moves against us, they will surely fall victim to our "human bullets." As for air attacks, it is practically impossible to prevent all enemy planes from penetrating our defenses but the Imperial Air Corps has a unique method of fighting which will spell doom to any raiders which dare attempt to come over to bomb our cities.

Now with regard to Japan's diplomatic front. I think it inadvisable for our statesmen to take a humble attitude toward Western nations. Generally speaking, Japan should face them with a high handed attitude. It must be a mystery to Western statesmen that so powerful a nation as Japan should conduct its diplomatic negotiations with foreign Powers with such reticence and reserve.

Establishment of Economic Sphere

At any rate, Japan is now determined to establish the economic sphere of Greater East Asia. In this economic sphere, Manchoukuo, China, French Indo-China, Thailand, Malaya, Dutch East Indies, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, Burma, Afghanistan and Iran ought to be the members with Japan as the center of the economic structure. Free trade may be conducted, and for this purpose these countries must reorganize their industrial systems.

In other words, the raw materials of these countries must flow into Japan and here be converted into manufactured goods for re-export to those countries. In order to make the system smoothly operative, all concerned must hold cooperative conferences from time to time with a view to reorganizing their industrial systems each according to its peculiar condition.

The war may be a long-term or short-term affair, but it will have to come to an end sooner or later. When that time comes, Japan must shape its destiny on two economic policies; one, the policy for the establishment of the economic sphere of Greater East Asia and the other the so-called globe economic policy with a view to promote

(Continued on Page 4)

READERS IN COUNCIL

Open Letter to Chiang Kai-shek

To the Editor:

It is nearly five years since that regrettable Lukowkiao incident. During these five long years, scores of human lives have been lost and millions upon millions of dollars have been wasted. The whole Asiatic continent has been watching in despair your "strategic withdrawals" and "scorched earth" tactics while you persist in your mad dream to fight and win against Japan much to the heart content and selfish satisfaction of your "allies" whose sinister designs to exploit and bleed white the "colored races" you used, only yesterday, to denounce vehemently.

We thought that it was just a brotherly squabble between China and Japan and it will, in due time, be settled amicably to the satisfaction of both. Because we were certain that you know better than anyone else in China who are the real enemies of the Chinese people and the Asiatic races. You know better than the Japanese all those humiliations, the germs of the cancer from which your Fatherland has been suffering during the last hundred years or so, you knew better than anyone else in the whole world the deadly venoms of John Bull and Uncle Sam; I mean the materialistic civilization of the West.

Yet, in spite of all this and the oft-repeated declarations of Japan that it has neither aggressive intentions nor territorial ambitions in China, you hold fast to your self-enslaving policy, the inevitable results of which will be, we are afraid, none other than your own destruction and wholesale collapse of whatever good Dr. Sun Yat-sen had accomplished since the foundation of the Chinese Republic.

As far as the Annamese are concerned, we have always thought of you as a great man a worthy leader of China. . . In fact, besides Japan, China has always been—and is still today—the home of thousands of our patriots who had escaped the French Guillotine. The remains of Nguyen Thien Thuat, Nguyen Thuong Hien and of many thousands of other Annamese patriots are still buried today, under Chinese soil, and are only waiting for the day when we will reconquer our independence, to be transported back to our homeland.

We Annamese, still now, felt that we owed China a great deal and were eagerly looking forward to the day when you would awaken from your nightmare and join hands with our powerful Japanese brother in his fight—your fight, our fight and that of all the Asiatic races.

That day has dawned. It was the fateful morning of December 8, 1941 when, single-handed, Japan began the historic eradication, once and for all of the Anglo-American evil forces from East Asia, to establish a New Order in which all nations, big and small alike, will have their proper place under the sun.

The Annamese waited for you to come out in the open and like a man, recognize your past errors and mistakes.

But, instead, you send your hirelings and gangsters imported from America and England's underworlds to bombard Annamese peasants, innocent women and defenseless children.

What grudge have you against us? What did those Annamese do to you to your regime?

You can't fight against the Japanese so you wrought your wrath against the Annamese!

You aren't content with spilling the blood of your countrymen, so you feel now the need to spill the blood of others: the Annamese who have absolutely nothing to do with "your" war.

You can't even have the excuse that those bombs and explosives were intended for the military establishment of the Japanese Forces, for they are hundreds of miles away.

You can't even pretend that you have the right to attack your "enemies" wherever you find them, for your "enemies" are thousands, millions in number everywhere in China at your own gate. Why don't you fight them there instead of running away when they challenge you?

No, Mr. Chiang, we are afraid that our last feeling of admiration and esteem for you has been blasted away by your beastly conduct. For your latest "exploits" have won you the right to the same grave which Roosevelt and Churchill are digging for themselves. And, on the top of this grave, you can rest assured that future generations will not fail to read this shining epitaph:

"Here lie Mankind's Greatest Enemies of all time."

NAM PHUC HUNG

Tokyo, February 11, 1942

Pearls of Wisdom

Apothegms are in history the same as pearls in the sand, or gold in the mine.—Erasmus

* * *

A well-governed appetite is a great part of liberty.—Seneca.

Of Things Japanese

By MOCK JOYA

Shrines have never preached, but yet they have ever stood firm as the center of spiritual influence in the country. Buddhism, Christianity and other foreign religions that later came, with gorgeous ceremonies and loud preaching, have not succeeded in reducing the influence of silent and simple shrines.

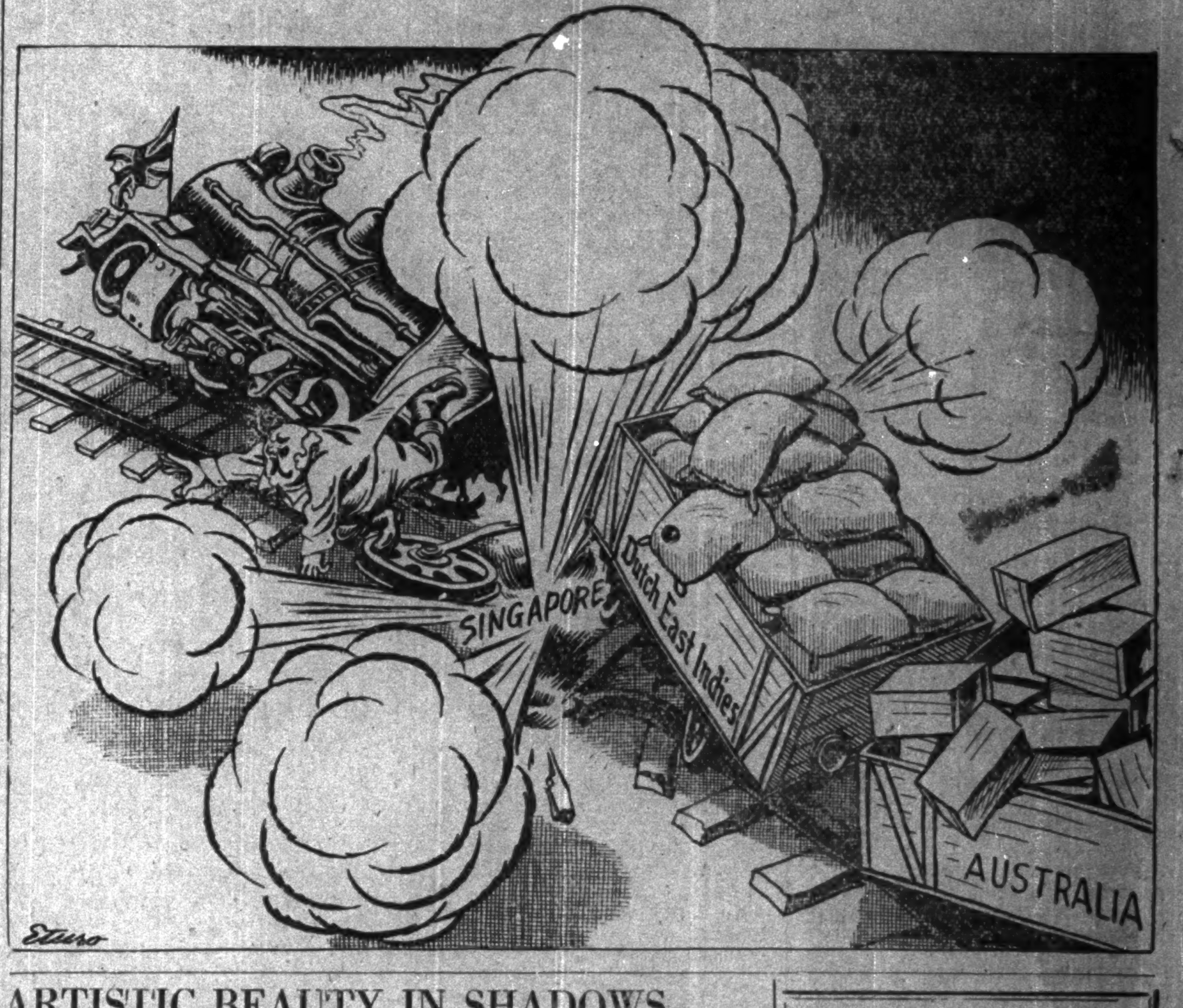
Shrines are not places for worship as temples and churches are. They are sanctuaries wherein ancestors, great men or benefactors of the country or a district live. The Japanese people have never regarded such persons as dead and gone. The expression "Okakure" (disappearance), used to indicate "death", explains clearly the people's conception of death and particularly concerning ancestors or great men of the past. These men may have "disappeared" but they are still alive. So shrines are erected for such ancestors or great men to live in and daily offerings of food, as all living persons require food, are made.

Shrines do not preach, nor do the people visit them to offer prayers loudly. Silence always reigns at shrines, the kami and people communing in silence. Shrines are no place for idol worship.

Shrines were first erected in the country for Imperial ancestors who guided succeeding Emperors and protected the Empire and people. Local leaders then had established shrines for their ancestors or persons who accomplished great deeds for the welfare of their respective communities and people. Every community has a shrine for its Ujigami (guardian deity) that guards the happiness and welfare of the people.

Japan is a land of shrines. There are over 100,000 of them and this figure excluding those little known ones that are found on road sides and mountain tops. These numerous shrines have influenced the thoughts, habits, arts and literature of the people. Not only do they form spiritual centers but also social centers of community.

The Wreck of Britannia, Ltd.



ARTISTIC BEAUTY IN SHADOWS ANALYZED FROM MANY ANGLES

Kabuki, Noh, Puppet Offer Plenty of Good Facilities For Research on Effect of Shades

By JUNICHIRO TANIZAKI

From Contemporary Japan, January issue, 1942

Part IV

I make no claim that the sentiment I am conscious of in sight of garments and robes used on the noh stage is shared by others. But whenever I see a noh production I feel that nothing is more becoming to the complexions of Japanese than the apparel of the noh stage. What is seen of it on the stage is often marked with brilliant and gaudy patterns, with abundant gold and silver. Such pieces of apparel are worn by players who, unlike those of the kabuki stage, use neither paint nor powder. And their complexion, either ruddy brown peculiar to Japanese or light yellowish ivory color, never stand out to better advantage than when seen in contradistinction with those heavily ornamented clothes. Their complexions appear distinct with a glow of life which is captivating in its sensuous force.

Good effects are achieved with long-sleeved garments of bossed gold and silver patterns; warrior's dresses of dark green or of yellowish brown; garments donned by water-carriers or hunters; under-garments of plain white; or court costumes of wide skirts. These clothes are especially effective when worn by well-featured young players. Their complexions of youthful glow are brought out in fullness of sensuous appeal, almost voluptuous but not as of the fair sex, and quite its own.

Reverse Is Found

Garments of scarcely less elaborate design are seen in some historical plays and posture-dances produced on the kabuki stage. It is common to say that kabuki is richer in sensuous force than the noh drama. First or early impressions confirm this. But as one becomes a closer student, the reverse is found the case. It is admittedly true that at first sight the kabuki play is more spectacular and not seldom richer in elements of sensuous force. And the bright and high colors of the kabuki stage in all likelihood were fully approvable when the boards used to be lighted by tapers.

But now that the Western method of lighting is adopted, the stage is flooded with light and in that brilliance the high colors of the kabuki drama often degenerate to crudity and vulgarity. As with the gaudy costumes, so with the art of facial make-up. However well faces might be made up, there is nothing of nature about its fairness. On the contrary the noh players are free from any sort of make-up. Their faces, necks, and hands are shown as they naturally are. Whatever fairness or captivating force discerned in them is natural to them, there being no trickery or delusion.

Kabuki and Noh Players

Kabuki players who impersonate fair women or appear as heroes of handsome features often are, when seen off the stage, found despairingly disillusioning. But never so the noh players. What impresses me is the wonderful fact of players of the same complexion and the same skin color as ours standing out in striking fairness when they present themselves in garments which seemingly appear so incongruous with their looks.

One time I saw "The Emperor" produced on the noh stage. The role of the Empress Yang Chi, of fabulous beauty, was played by a male actor whose hands, as shown out of the sleeves, struck me most deeply. I still well remember how fair they looked. As I gazed upon them in deep admiration, I looked at mine from time to time. The fairness of his hands, no doubt, was derived in no small measure from their delicate and artful movement, the wrists, palms, fingers and all; from the movement and deftly studied positions of his fingers in particular, but there was also a fairness of the skin which seemed to glow forth from a mysterious spring of youth within him.

Mysterious, because his were nowise different from hands of ordinary Japanese; the same skin color as mine. But his on the stage appeared almost bewitchingly fair, but mine resting on the lap nowise distinguishable from all others. What was seen of this noh player is as well discernible in others of the same stage. In this school of drama the performer's body is exposed to sight only in small parts, face, nape, hands from the wrist to finger-tips. In such roles as that of the Empress Yang Chi the player does not even show his face, being masked throughout. But what little is visible of him is singularly impressive.

The Older the Better

Most of the players, if not in the same degree as he of whom I have spoken, with hands nowise different from what are common to us Japanese, prove that when they are on the stage, their hands are capable of developing a force fascinating in its appeal such as never imaginable in those clad in ordinary modern gear. I know of no other instance of beauty of such an order achieved by harmony of color. It is certain that if the noh stage were to be given such brilliance as the kabuki stage is, its artistic effect thus created would at once be dispelled. It is therefore for good reason that the noh stage is shaded as it always has been. It remains so true to the convention which art demands. The older the building, the better.

On the boards to which age has given a polish, the pillars and the panels glistening with the somber imprint of time; on the boards where a large expanse of shadow stretching from the topmost beam to the end of the eaves presses its oppressive weight upon the performing players; upon such boards only can a noh play be produced to its full advantage. The recent tendency to produce it at a modern well-lit theater, from this point of view, must be said ruinous and almost fatal in the result.

This is also true of the kabuki play in which shadow is inescapably an element of importance. As now seen, impersonations of female characters by male players are in no case convincing. It is impossible to feel them to be women. This is because the stage is too brightly illuminated. When the stage was lighted, not by electric lamps, as it is at present, but by tapers or small oil-burning lanterns, female impersonations must have been more successful or at least more realistic.

Advantage of Shadows

It is often lamented that there are no longer such impersonators of female characters as once there were. The fault is not so much with players as with the condition in which kabuki plays are now presented. No male player could expect to conceal all of his angular or rugged lines of masculinity when placed in a flood of incandescent brilliance. Players of old had the advantage of shadows which shielded from sight what should not be seen of masculinity. Whatever doubt I had on this point was removed when I saw the late Baiko play in a leading female role toward the close of his brilliantly successful career.

From a man who is a keen student and an astute critic of the puppet show of Bunraku of Osaka I learned that at that theater old-fashioned oil lamps used for some years to be employed for the lighting even after the coming of the modern era of Meiji, and that the show, when it was presented in that fashion, was far more effective than it is now. Even as the puppet plays go, I believe that they are truer to and better expressive of the characters they represent than the human actors are as they are now seen on the kabuki stage.

When those puppets were presented on the stage but partially and dimly lighted by oil lamps, invisible must have been the hard lines peculiar to man-made figures and vanished must have been the invidious gloss of the hues painted on their faces. All figures

(Continued on Page 4)

The Wisdom of the East

Philosophy in Sayings And Proverbs

Mencius, 371 B.C.

"When a public officer is neglectful, what would you do with him?"

"Cast him off," replies the king.

"When in the whole kingdom there is no good government, what then?"

King Seuen looked to the right and left, and spoke of other matters.

* * *

When the old and weak are found lying in ditches, and your granaries are full, and none of your prefects has told you of these things, do not blame the people that they seize their opportunity to repay such treatment!

If you know a tax to be unjust, end it at once!

* * *

Man has ten thousand plans for himself; God but one for him. Man cries, "Now, now!" God says, "Not yet, not yet."

A good man protects three villages.

Let your ideas be round and your conduct square.

Right heart need not fear evil seeming.

God drives no man to despair.

One day of wedded life deserves a hundred days of kindness.

* * *

Misfortunes issue where diseases enter,—at the mouth.

What is whispered in the ear is heard miles away.

The gods cannot help one who loses opportunities.

* * *

THE SPIRITUAL AND MATERIAL

These two things, the spiritual and the material, though we call them by different names, in their origin are one and the same. This sameness is a mystery,—the mystery of mysteries. It is the gate of all spirituality.

* * *

A great man never loses the simplicity of a child.

Prefer right to kindred (in patronage).

He who soars not, suffers not by a fall.

* * *

If you receive an ox, give back a horse.

Act with kindness, but do not exact gratitude.

Given by day, and your reward shall spring by night.

* * *

By virtue alone in itself, one never reaches rule over men's hearts.

He must make his virtue sustain others.

* * *

Goodwill subdues its opposite, as water fire.

* * *

Friendship with a man is friendship with his virtue.

* * *

They who expect to live without enemies, yet have no kindness for others, are like one who should try to hold a heated body without dipping it in water.

Men expect by their own darkness to enlighten others. The artisan may give a man compass and square, but he cannot make him skillful in the use of them.

* * *

Incessant falls teach men to reform, and distresses rouse their strength.

Life springs from calamity, and death from ease. Men of special virtue and wisdom are wont to owe these powers to the trials they have endured.

* * *

If you have not passed the bitterness of starvation, you know not the blessings of abundance; if not through the parting of death, you know not the joy of unbroken union; if not through calamity, the pleasure of security; if not through storms, the luxury of calm.

* * *

The white clouds pass; the blue heaven abides.

Noble natures are calm and content.

The song of a dying bird is plaintive; the words of a dying man are just.

* * *

If there is too much rice in the kitchen, there are starving people on the road.

To help another helps yourself.

Drink less and learn more.

The spirits know your secret sins.